

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 1847.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

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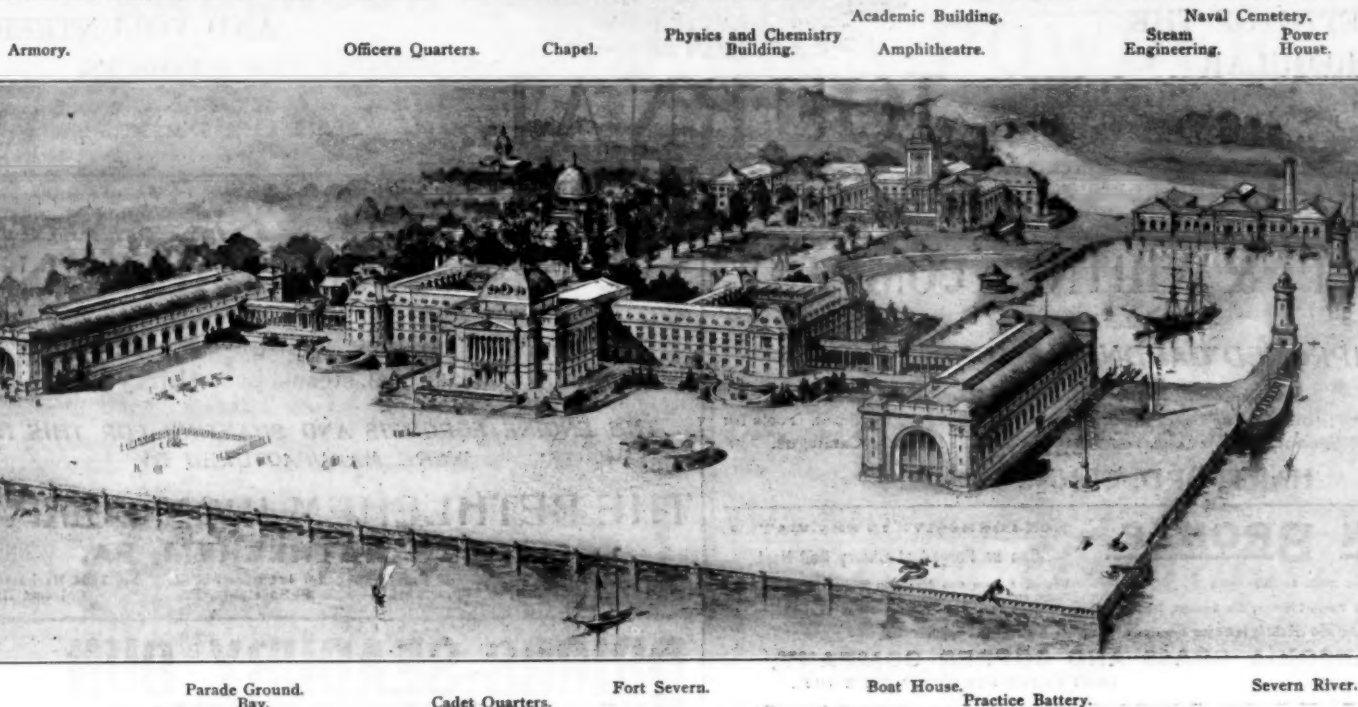
We give here two illustrations showing the changes proposed at the Naval Academy and now in progress under the direction of Mr. Ernest Flagg, the architect, of No. 35 Wall street, New York. It will take some years to complete the work which has been begun with the million dollars appropriated by Congress last year. This sum will complete the power house, the armory, the boat-house and partially complete the sea wall, which is an

One of our illustrations shows the new cadet chapel as planned. It is proposed to make this a memorial of the Maine, though this has not yet been decided upon.

The larger illustration shows the Academy buildings and grounds, their relations to one another and the fine effect of the ensemble. It will be seen that the armory, the cadet quarters building, and the boathouse are connected by open colonnades, the whole forming a group of buildings having a frontage of 1,400 feet.

The main building of this group, the cadet quarters, is divided into wings surrounding two court yards, each 100 feet square.

The parade is on made ground and to equalize the difference of grade between that and the campus the front of the building on the parade ground rises from a masonry terrace eighteen feet high. Old Fort Severn has been preserved as one of the features of the ground, and on the left-hand corner of the parade will be located the



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, AS THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

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expensive piece of work. The architect's original design provides for buildings of stone and brick, at a cost of about four millions of dollars. The Navy Department prefers to use nothing but stone, and this will increase the cost by about two millions of dollars. It is probable that the total amount required before the work is completed will be somewhere between six and eight millions of dollars. A further appropriation of \$2,120,000 is asked for this year, and this, with the one million already available, will about one-half finish the work.

The boathouse on the right represents the naval side of the cadet's education and the armory on the left his military training. The parade ground in front of this group of buildings, and running down to the bay, again suggests the cadet's professional training, and the campus in the rear, with its amphitheatre and bandstand, the social life of the Academy. It will be observed that everything is so conveniently arranged that the cadets can go from their quarters to any department without leaving cover.

practice battery. From the terrace a fine view of evolutions on the parade can be obtained with the bay for a background.

The armory is a building 100 x 450 feet and the colonnade connecting it with the cadet quarters is 210 feet long. The boathouse is similar in size and general appearance to the armory, and is connected with the main building in the same way. The colonnade on the south is on a level with the gallery of the armory, where the annual balls, as well as drills, will be given. The main

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door of the armory is on a level with the parade. In the gallery will be located cases for models, six recitation rooms, a workshop and offices. The building has an entrance at each end, that from the parade ground being of imposing dimensions.

The boathouse opens toward the basin and is connected with it by marine ways over which boats can be run in and out. It will accommodate 12 cutters, 12 sailing launches, 12 steam launches, 4 large and 2 small torpedo boats. It has six recitation rooms for seamanship, a model room, sail loft, workroom, blacksmith shop, paint shop and storeroom.

The basin on which the boathouse opens is 500 feet by 1,100 feet. It is enclosed on the water side with piers ending in masonry towers to be used as beacons. On the other three sides are broad quays. That on the south side widens out into a semi-circular amphitheatre with a bandstand in the center.

West of the basin is a group of buildings, including the power house, 60 x 100 feet; steam engineering building, 60 x 100 feet, and coalhouse, 100 x 200 feet. The power house will contain illustrations of different types of ma-

on one occasion when he was a cadet the whole side of the building he was occupying with other cadets fell outward, exposing the inmates to the winter's blasts. Fortunately, the floor beams did not rest on this side and no one was injured.

REDUCING THE NAVY.

Congress will be compelled through the urgent necessities of the naval situation to authorize the enlistment of a large number of sailors if the present fleet of warships on service both abroad and at home is to be kept in commission. The threatening aspect of affairs in the Philippines and the certainty that naval activity will be needed around Cuba and Porto Rico for perhaps a year or more imposes additional patrol work on the Navy and demands a large squadron afloat, which otherwise could be laid up out of service. If the Government is to maintain its forces in efficient condition it is necessary not only to keep the enlisted strength of the service at its present figure of 18,000 men, but to add to it by at least three thousand more. Mustering out has continued so that now the floating strength of the Navy, including sailors

among crews where enlistment periods have expired. A number of these men are not anxious to serve longer on a foreign station, but would probably re-enlist on being ordered home. With the increase of torpedo boats, battleships and monitors, and other types within a few years the demand for seamen will be even greater, but the authorities find that without looking to the future the present calls for attention and that Congress must authorize a large increase of the Navy's enlisted forces or it will not be feasible to maintain the fleets in the strength required of them both at home and abroad.

The waters of Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico are to be the scenes of peaceful operations of the North Atlantic fleet for the first time in three years, or since the relations between Spain and the United States became strained over the Cuban rebellion. Adml. Sampson while in Washington this week was informed that his wishes to be retained in command would be gratified, and that the authorities had concluded to have the fleet carry out some maneuvers and drills late in the winter south. It is probable that the mobilization of the vessels will begin early next month at Hampton Roads, with all the ships available then for service, and that shortly after it will proceed south and remain until spring in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico. Adml. Sampson will also probably enter the harbor of Havana with the full strength of his command for a brief stay, and then continue possibly to the East as far as Porto Rico. Other islands in the West Indies may also be visited. The programme at present is unformed and has been discussed only in a general way, but it seems to be the intention of the Navy Department to have in Southern waters all ships now North and which will be ready within a few weeks for further active service.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the grounding of the battleship Massachusetts recently on Diamond Shoal, New York Harbor, which injured the vessel to an extent that \$40,000 repairs are being made, has found Capt. Ludlow, the pilot, and the navigator of the vessel guilty of negligence in that they did not have the latest charts on the bridge at the time of the accident. What further proceedings are to be taken have not yet been decided. An estimate made by the War Department shows that to remove this dangerous obstruction requires an expenditure of about \$2,000,000, and that half of this sum should be available at once. At the time the Massachusetts touched the tide was over one foot less than mean low and the water in the harbor considerably lower than usual, owing to heavy winds which had blown it out and backed up the East River. At the time of the grounding the ship was drawing 26 feet 4 inches and there was but 24 feet 5 inches on the shoal.

John Fay, the Manila correspondent of the New York "World," in a letter referring to an engagement between Spanish and American forces, says: "During the heat of the engagement around Fort San Antonio Abad, this dialogue occurred between Col. Hale, of Colorado, and Maj. Keller, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, the latter of whom was advancing rapidly toward the city: 'Major, what are your orders?' 'My orders are to enter the city first,' said Col. Hale. 'Well, why don't you do it?' asked the Major, as he ducked from a Mauser bullet. 'I see your men hugging the ground here. My orders are to advance against the enemy, and I am going to carry them out.' He did carry them out, for the 18th killed and drove off the Spanish stragglers who were picking off our men from the gardens and houses. Maj. Keller, Capt. Hinton and Capt. Warrick led their men through gardens, backyards, bamboo swamps, under guerilla fire, straight up to the walls."

The Atlanta "Constitution" has a humorous tale to tell of a visitor to the General Hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., who represented himself as an Inspector General, sent to look into matters there. The account says: "Maj. Taylor himself escorted the supposed inspector through several wards of the hospital and everything appeared to be all right. The presence of an inspector who was not known by any of the officers was nothing, since a number of Volunteers with that title were appointed at the beginning of the war. It now develops that the so-called inspector was none other than a private of the Hospital Corps, pure and simple, and a discharged private, at that, and the officials at the post were furious for a time when this fact became known."

The Naval Board on Promotions is making little progress in reaching conclusions and it is not believed in Washington that any report will be ready for presentation before a month. It has been decided that all the executive officers and the Chief Engineers of vessels in the battle of Manila Bay are to be recommended for recognition, as were those on the fleet that destroyed Cervera's squadron, and the names of these officers will be sent to the Senate shortly after Dewey's report has been received. The delay in the Board's submitting its recommendations is most annoying to officers who had anticipated that prompt conclusions would be reached.

It has been reported recently that the War Department entertained grave fears for the safety of Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, U. S. A., who is in Alaska with an engineering party. We are able to contradict this report in the most emphatic manner. Although the War Department has heard nothing from Lieut. Castner since August, there is no reason to believe that anything serious has happened to his party. The officer is, or should be, in a part of Alaska where it is practically impossible to communicate with Washington. In fact no word is expected from him before next June or July.



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NEW CHAPEL OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS.

rine engines and automatic stokers, thus making it a means of education as well as of immediate utility.

To the left (south) of this last group of buildings is the Academic building, an imposing structure 370 by 440 feet in size. The physics and chemistry building south of the Academic building is 60 by 200 feet.

The chapel, whose dome appears in the rear of the cadet quarters, is located on the highest ground. It is a domical building 100 by 150 feet, the summit of the dome rising 150 feet above the ground. It is proposed to connect it with the group of officers' quarters by a broad alley enclosed within a double row of trees.

The Academy grounds have a frontage of 1,600 feet on the bay and 3,000 feet on the Severn River. It is proposed to enlarge them by adding a strip of land on the town side so as to get rid of a negro settlement which snuggles up against the Academy grounds too familiarly to be altogether agreeable.

Mr. Flagg has composed a most effective group of buildings admirably grouped for convenience. In the cadet quarters building especially great attention has been paid to ventilation and from their rooms the cadets will have a cheering view of the water upon which they are to spend so much of their lives. The buildings will certainly be more substantial than those that now disfigure the Academy reservation. Admiral Matthews tells how

on receiving ships, is less than 18,000 men, as compared to 25,000 only a few months ago, though in the same time comparatively few vessels have been retired. The orders of Secretary Long to strip both the Navy and Marine Corps have encountered serious difficulties already which cannot be well passed over without crippling the establishment and ending in the withdrawal of a number of vessels now on foreign service. In a recent communication to Congress the necessity of enlarging the enlisted force from its present legal limit of 12,500 men and 1,500 apprentices to 20,000 sailors and 2,500 boys, was presented by the Department and there is strong probability that favorable action will follow, as the Government continues to augment the naval forces at Manila and to maintain the North Atlantic fleet in formidable strength. It has been shown by Lieut. Comdr. Hawley, through whose efforts hundreds of men were enlisted for the war, that the Government is losing an opportunity of securing valuable sailors who perhaps may not be willing to return to the Navy later. Every one now in excess of the legal strength he believes is anxious to enlist for a long period and had the Department authority to take them in no difficulty would be experienced in getting a maximum strength of at least 20,000 able seamen and other shipmen. It is anticipated that another large draft will be required soon for Adml. Dewey's fleet to fill vacancies

The use of chemicals in putting up meats is charged against the Canadian packers, but they say that only salt and saltpeter are used in their brine. When their hams and bacon are packed a small quantity of borax is sprinkled over the face of the meat, but this is removed by washing as soon as the cases are opened in London, where the pieces are smoked.

The London correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: The War Department in Washington may be interested to know that the War Office here is the object of severe criticism for the blunder of sending four battalions, which contracted enteric fever during the Soudan expedition, to Crete, where the worst form of malarial fever exists, with the result that fifty men of the Rifle Brigade died there.

The three transports being prepared for the Philippines have been renamed as follows: The Mohawk as Grant, in honor of the late Gen. U. S. Grant; the Mobile as Sherman, in honor of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, and the Massachusetts as Sheridan, in honor of the late Gen. P. H. Sheridan. In addition two other transports yet to be selected will be named the Thomas and the Logan.

A notable journey on horseback was performed recently by a young German officer, Lieut. Von Bosse, Military Attaché at Teheran. Having been recalled to his regiment, he decided to perform his journey overland. Leaving Teheran with a single servant on an Arab horse, which he rode without change the whole distance, he reached Soutari, completing his performance as far as Constantinople by swimming across the Bosphorus. The route he followed was that of Tabreez, Bayazid, Erzerum, Ezzingian, Sivas and Angora. He is now waiting permission to continue his ride to Berlin.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, who soon goes to Manila, inspected the troops at Fort Sheridan, Ill., this week which are to go with the next Philippine expedition. He is quoted as saying: "All the weaklings will be culled out and the very choice of American manhood will compose the rank and file of the Army which the Europeans will see for the first time. It will be a strange sight to see the boys in blue sailing along on the clear waters of the Mediterranean, and the great powers will not be blind to its significance. They have not seen much of us over there since the days of Decatur, and it will surely have a good effect on the 'unspeakable Turk.'"

Engineer-in-Chief G. W. Melville, U. S. N., was the honored guest at a banquet given January 7, by the Engineers' Club. The menu had a handsome portrait of the chief on the front, and on the inside were the words, "Duty, Loyalty, Friendship, Valor." After coffee had been served and Mr. Thomson, the chairman, had introduced him, the guest of the evening gave a narrative from the day that the Jeannette sailed from San Francisco, in July, 1879, and in a graphic way recounted their tribulations as they journeyed over the ice toward the Siberian Islands, their reaching open water, the loss of one of their boats with its crew, the separation from De Long's boat, the voyage up the Lena River, their first sight of men, the terrible exhaustion and sufferings of himself and the men, the meeting with some of De Long's men, and the return to civilization.

A young Volunteer from the West in a letter from Cuba to his home, says: "Two months ago I left Tampa for this blasted land which we are trying to liberate. For forty-five days I never saw a woman. Fellow citizens, if you want to appreciate a woman get away from her. You don't know what the Creator, when he performed the first surgical operation on Adam, did in mapping out glorious woman. If you want to know what a grand, glorious and sugar-coated thing a woman is, just join the Army as I did. See nothing but men from morning till night. Join the Army and loaf with men, eat with men, talk with men, help men, carry men, walk over men, men, men, and nothing but men. Live in a perpetual atmosphere of suppressed profanity, and boot smell, and at the end of three weeks you would be passionately enamored with the mummy of an Egyptian servant girl and give her an electrical kiss that would burn three thousand years of dried hide into flushed and velvety animation." To which we add: "Now fill your glasses, gentlemen, and let the toast go 'round To woman, darling woman, wherever she is found.'"

The complimentary dinner to Rear Adm. Sampson on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, by the Colonial Club, New York City, the programme of which we gave Dec. 30, was a notable affair. At the guests' table with President L. Laffin Kellogg were the guest of honor, Admiral Sampson, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, Commo. J. Philip, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. William M. Folger, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Capt. Henry C. Taylor, the Rev. S. De L. Townsend and Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis. Gov. Roosevelt did not reach the banquet hall until just before the speaking began. In responding to the toast "Our Guest," the Admiral made a feeling address, modestly disclaiming more than his fair share of the glory achieved by the Navy. Governor Roosevelt made a characteristic address in response to the toast, "New York and the Navy." Capt. Robley D. Evans, who was called upon to speak for the Secretary of the Navy, elicited much enthusiasm and merriment by a characteristic description of the incidents that marked the blockading of Havana and of Santiago. He spoke of Adm. Sampson as "a man with the jawbone of an ass," and of Adm. Dewey as "a good man to draw to." Capt. Evans reminded the assemblage that he was privileged to say just what he pleased on this occasion, because he represented the Secretary of the Navy. "I am a high roller to-night," he remarked, "and I propose to claim all the glory in sight."

The "Military Gazette" of New South Wales, says: "It is not generally known that the invasion of Australia by a foreign nation, has been premeditated no fewer than four times within the last forty years. In 1856 Russia sought to fit out two naval expeditions in America to destroy Australian commerce and land at Melbourne; and France, in 1859, threatened war re the Orsini affair, and actually formulated a scheme to land an army of 10,000 men on Australian shores. Germany, before

annexing a part of New Guinea, demanded a province of Northern Australia, and in 1885 the Home Government cabled to the Governors and Premiers of Australia that Russia contemplated the conquest of New Zealand. Both Australia and New Zealand would now be able to give a foreign invader a very warm reception." Our contemporary says that New Zealand is setting her house in order, preparing for all eventualities. The defenses of New Zealand are accounted the best in all the colonies, and she has 8,000 men at the back of them.

The North German "Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes some notes on the condition of Santiago before and during the campaign which seem to emanate from the German Consul Michaelson. It was to his efforts that the cargo of the Polaria, consisting of rice and flour, was kept at Santiago. By June 13 there was no more flour or potatoes and Spanish peas. Bread was made of rice and Indian corn. Meat was very dear and Cuban vegetables were not to be had. Still, there was no starvation, but General Toral, in referring to the troops outside of Santiago, included in the capitulation, said that the 7,000 men at Guantanamo had been on half rations since June 15, and after July 1 had received no rations, which tallies with the Consul's account. When Cervera arrived there was 3,500 tons of coal belonging to the Spanish government, 1,500 tons to private parties, and 2,000 tons to the American Mining Company. Mr. Michaelson argues that Cervera ought to have coaled promptly, attacked the small blockading fleet (auxiliary cruisers mainly) gone to Havana to break the blockade and destroy our fleet there and then be free.

Governor Roosevelt in his article on "The Rough Riders" in the last number of "Scribner's" says: "I met Dr. Leonard Wood, then an Army Surgeon. I met him after I entered the Navy Department, but we soon found that we had kindred tastes and kindred principles. He had served in Gen. Miles's inconceivably harassing campaigns against the Apaches, where he had displayed such courage that he won that most coveted of distinctions—the Medal of Honor; such extraordinary physical strength and endurance that he grew to be recognized as one of the two or three white men who could stand fatigue and hardship as well as an Apache; and such judgment that toward the close of the campaigns he was given, though a Surgeon, the actual command of more than one expedition against the bands of renegade Indians. Like so many of the gallant fighters with whom it was later my good fortune to serve, he combined, in a very high degree, the qualities of entire manliness with entire uprightness and cleanliness of character. He was by nature a soldier of the highest type, and, like most natural soldiers, was, of course, born with a keen longing for adventure; and, though an excellent doctor, what he really desired was the chance to lead men in some kind of hazard."

The official returns of the British Army for 1897, which have just appeared, show that the number of courts martial held at home was 8,061 and the number abroad 5,117—total, 13,178. Out of these 5,161 sentences were passed at home and 3,632 abroad—total, 8,793. The number of men serving on Jan. 1, 1898, who were in possession of good conduct medals was 867, and those possessing good conduct badges numbered 103,193. The nationalities of the non-commissioned officers and men serving on Jan. 1 last are given as follows: English, 158,566; Scotch, 16,485; Irish, 26,374; born in India or the colonies, 8,275; foreigners, 142; not reported, 2,551. The religious denominations of the same men on the same date were: Church of England, 142,290; Presbyterians, 15,022; Wesleyans, 11,280; other Protestants, 2,170; Roman Catholics, 36,959; Mohammedans, Hindus etc., 2,121; not reported, 2,551. The number of recruits taken below standard was 29 per cent., as compared with only 18 per cent. in 1896. The standard was lowered in May, 1897, when the height for infantry recruits was reduced from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 3½ in., and for artillery recruits from 5 ft. 6½ in. to 5 ft. 6 in. This was fixed as the normal standard, but still further reductions were made in a circular memorandum of the same date, by which recruiting officers were authorized to enlist men if under twenty years of age with a chest measurement of only 32 in. instead of 33 in. The standard for the Foot Guards, which was 5 ft. 9 in. before December, 1896, was then lowered to 5 ft. 8½ in., and in May, 1897, was further reduced to 5 ft. 7 in. for men under twenty years of age. The effect of these reductions was observable at once. The purpose of the reduction was to secure recruits for a slightly increased establishment.

When the war with Spain commenced there was great excitement among photographers. Now we were to have pictures of battles, the real thing! The stay at homes were to see the sights of the field, even if they could not share its dangers and hear the sounds of battle. Great preparations were made and the amount of money spent on them and in maintaining yachts and working parties at the front was amazing. It is certain that not one of the illustrated papers that undertook this business on a large scale got back a third of the money it spent. With it all we cannot recall so much as one photograph of a battle. In "Cannon and Camera" (Appleton), J. C. Hemment, who was photographer in Cuba for the New York "Journal," we get a story of many a dangerous exposure to Spanish shot in the ardent pursuit of his calling. Two or three pictures of men scouting for sharpshooters at the rear, the 71st New York Volunteers crossing the San Juan (?), a few pictures of wounded men going to the rear, are about the sum of the battle scenes. The well-known picture of Spaniards in their trenches is good, for the trench is real, though the two "soldiers" were probably Cubans hired to pose. There is not a picture in the book of a man under fire, and a group of men described as wounded is the nearest approach to a battle picture in the whole book.

The text that goes with the pictures is an account of Mr. Hemment's experiences in Cuba, especially on the days of battle, but our confidence in his report of events is lessened by the confusion in which they are presented and by inaccuracies of all sorts. He reached El Pozo about 8 a. m., and the balloon was already a long way in advance, but Grimes's battery had not opened fire! El Pozo is covered with Rough Riders! The only fighting he appears to have seen was done by the 71st New York, "engaged in deadly combat." He mentions that the 11th U. S. Cavalry "were a goodly sight to behold," and so they ought to have been for they fought at Caney!

HIS WIFE WANTS HIM AT HOME.

We have received the accompanying letter by way of San Juan, Porto Rico. We regret to learn that it never got nearer to the War Department than the waste basket of the officer first receiving it. We accordingly forward it through the columns of the Army and Navy Journal, which, if not precisely a military canal, is a military conduit, defined to be "a channel or means of transmission." It is quite in the line of numerous communications now coming to the various military headquarters:

San Juan, P. R. Dec. 27th 1898.

My dear Mr. Secy.
(thro' Military Canale)
Sir I have the honor to apply for my discharge from the service for the following reasons.
When I left home to join the Army my wife had lost her job and we were in destitute circumstances, and now my wife has secured a steady job and I am tired of the Army and we never have milk or sugar in our coffee and have to get up too early in the morning, while at home my wife permits me to sleep as long as I like and besides that the club of which I am President, is to have a grand ball next week and I want to lead the March, so please hurry up and grant my discharge in time that I may return to my wife's loving arms, in time for the circus which reaches our town on that date.
My wife takes in washing for some of the best families in town, and is thoroughly honest.
I belong to the Volunteers and we were the finest body of men that left our state and done my duty as orderly to the Aide de Camp.
Your obdnt servant and company cook.

WM. LAYLOW.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The Naval Engineers of England appear to have taken courage from the experience of their compeers on this side of the Atlantic and are making a bold movement for independence. In a manifesto just issued they ask for an increase in power, rank and pay. They ask that they be recognized as a combatant branch of the Navy having executive control, the power to award minor punishments and the right to sit in courts martial when an officer or man of the engine room department is being tried for departmental offences. They want a change in titles to Cadet, R. N. E., sub-Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Commander, Captain and Rear Admiral. Officers of the R. N. E. Corps to rank with the deck officers according to date of commission, with uniform the same as now worn by those officers, but with distinction cloth. The Engineer-in-Chief to rank as Vice-Admiral. An Engineer officer of the rank of Rear Admiral to have a seat on the Admiralty Board. The number of Captains, R. N. E., to be 25—for service at the Admiralty, in the Fleet and Dockyard Reserves, the dockyards, depots, Royal Naval Engineers' College, etc. A Parliamentary Committee to be appointed to inquire into and adjust the pay and retirement of the officers of the R. N. E. Corps. Officers of the rank of Commander, R. N. E., to be permitted to retire at the age of 50.

In their memorial the Engineers say: "These officers maintain that in accepting the responsibilities of their position in their country's defence, they deserve equal honors with the other branches of the fighting services. In a modern battleship nearly every one will be under shelter during action, and it must be obvious that it will require a courage as fine, and a discipline as inflexible, to remain below carrying out the manifold duties of the engineering department—onerous enough in peace time—with a knowledge that at any moment a fearful catastrophe may occur from which escape would be practically impossible, as it will to align a gun behind a casemate, or to direct operations from a conning tower, sustained by all the excitement which the spectacle and knowledge of the progress of battle afford those on deck."

HONORS FOR THE 3D AND 20TH INFANTRY.

We take pleasure in publishing the complimentary letter which follows from Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. relative to the bravery and excellent conduct of the 3d and 20th U. S. Infantry, during the campaign against Santiago de Cuba. Mention of these gallant regiments was omitted by mistake by the Corps Commander in his order congratulating the troops after the battle.

Headquarters 3d Division, 5th Army Corps.

Camp Wyckoff, Long Island, N. Y.

September 9, 1898.

To the Commanding Officer, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, Camp Wyckoff, Long Island, N. Y.
Sir:—As the division is about to be broken up, I desire to inform you that I take great pride in the bravery and excellent conduct of the officers and men of the 3d and 20th U. S. Infantry during the campaign against Santiago de Cuba.

I was surprised and pained to find that the Corps Commander, in congratulating the troops, upon their success obtained on the 1st of July, made no mention at all of the part taken by the 3d and 20th Infantry. Gen. Shafter admitted to me that this was an injustice and promised to right it.

I was promoted shortly after that battle and cannot but feel that this was in a large measure due to the unflinching devotion to duty and the bravery of my brigade. They bore the tiresome marches and subsequent fighting and hardships in the trenches in front of Santiago with patience and fortitude and it is with regret that I see such excellent troops pass from my command.

J. C. BATES.

Major General of Volunteers.

The following was unanimously adopted by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce:

Whereas, The 3d United States Infantry now stationed at Fort Snelling is the oldest regiment in the United States Army, and Whereas, said regiment has rendered gallant and distinguished services in every war of the United States; and Whereas, said regiment has been stationed at Fort Snelling since May, 1888, and is now ordered to Manila, Philippine Islands; therefore

Resolved, That we do hereby assure the officers and members of said regiment of our high appreciation of their constant soldierly bearing and conduct, and their valiant and distinguished services rendered to our country, and sincerely regret that these long years of pleasant relations are soon to be severed by their departure to the far distant Philippine Islands.

Resolved, That we shall continue to cherish a deep interest in the welfare of said regiment, and we earnestly wish that good health and great success shall ever attend them.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gen. J. H. Page, Commander of said regiment.

The attention of Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, being called to a dispatch that the 69th Regiment would be sent home to be mustered out, if suitable quarters could be found for it, telegraphed at once to Adj. Gen. Corbin: "The city of New York offers to the War Department quarters for the 69th Regiment if they are sent to New York for muster out."

THE SUBSIDY BILL.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has been hearing arguments from prominent merchants and shipbuilders in support of Senator Hanna's bill for giving graded subsidies to American ships, based on tonnage and service. President Kimball, of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, said that if this bill was passed his line expected to establish a new line of steamers to South American ports, and would run as far south as the River Platte, with a side line up the Amazon. Their special service would be the distribution of Virginia coal to South American ports. Mr. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, said the measure was so framed as to leave out the lines of foreign ships operated by the Standard Oil Company from the proposed subsidy. A new tank steamer of this line did us good service as a water boat in the late war, but the old tanks could hardly be used for any military purpose now apparent. Senator Hanna's bill is really an effort to get back our own trade, which is now mostly in foreign hands. Excluding the Great Lakes, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at seaports of the United States in foreign trade for 1897 comprised 7,248,625 tons American and 32,632,419 tons foreign shipping. The greater part of the foreign trade in our own bottoms is with nearby countries. If a line be drawn everywhere 1,500 nautical miles distant from the seacoast, trade between foreign ports inside that zone and the United States comprised 5,179,969 tons American and 5,213,393 tons foreign shipping. In over-sea navigation to foreign ports more than 1,500 miles distant, American shipping amounted to only 2,068,656 tons, compared with 27,419,026 tons foreign.

Now that we are exporting rails and ship plates to Europe, it is high time to believe that we can build ships and work them profitably but it cannot be done unless we meet the bounty grants of our rivals. It is known that Great Britain contributed last year \$1,250,000 to steamship lines to the east coast of Asia alone, France \$1,217,000, Germany \$480,000, Spain (1897) \$416,000, Russia \$405,000, Austria \$306,000, and Italy \$277,000. The United States only paid \$40,000 to American lines to Asia, at regular mail rates, and under these conditions it is not surprising that what commerce we have in the Pacific is falling away. Excluding Hawaii, entries and clearances from Asia and Oceania at ports of the United States in 1880 amounted to 238,960 tons American shipping, and in 1897 to only 221,438 tons, while foreign shipping increased from 431,242 tons to 924,720 tons.

We have a subsidy act now for mail steamers and the small fleet of the American line furnished all its four vessels to the Navy. It is not too much to say that their services were worth to the country in its great need all that had been spent on them in subsidies as well as all they cost as leased vessels. We have only ten sea-going steamships of more than four thousand tons, but the German lines under the active patronage of their government have four large vessels near completion in addition to a larger standing fleet than ours.

The difference between our methods and those of the successful maritime nations is seen in the fact that Great Britain pays \$2.82 to the Peninsular and Oriental and \$3.40 to the Canadian Pacific lines; Germany, \$2.54 to 14-knot vessels of the North German Lloyd, and France \$3.98 to the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes, while the most we pay is \$2 per mile for 5,000-ton, 16-knot vessels. The policy of subsidy does not rest on a theory, but on accomplished facts of competition. Germany is now making a new contract which will call for \$1,330,000 yearly for fifteen years, for service to certain ports of China, Japan, Australasia and Oceania.

It is characteristic of Americans that while there has been an outcry against subsidies to American owners, there is none against very low port dues which favor the foreign owner. We charge 30 cents per ton annually on vessels in over-sea navigation, which is much less than the charges of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Norway. A steamship on twelve trips pays 30 cents annually at New York, \$1.08 at Liverpool, \$1.26 at London and 96 cents at Hamburg or Bremen. We spend large sums on harbor improvement and open the ports in the most free-handed way to our rivals. Within a few years we have spent \$6,000,000 on Galveston Harbor and neglected our commerce so constantly that in nine years American tonnage in foreign trade at that port has decreased from 17,000 to 3,000 tons, while foreign shipping has increased from 260,000 to 1,012,000 tons. This question is important both in the commercial and the military sense and deserves the careful attention it is receiving at Washington.

BUFFALO.

Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., and other officers of the regiment, stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, on the evening of Jan. 4, were the guests of the 74th New York, at its armory, where a most pleasant evening was passed. The programme included a band concert, a review of the regiment by Col. Smith, a regimental drill and a drill by the Hospital Corps, after which there was dancing.

In the party with Col. Smith were Maj. W. Auman, Surg. W. D. McCaw, Capt. W. N. Hughes, Adj. M. McFarland, Lieut. P. C. Harris and Lieut. P. B. Malone, all of the 13th U. S. Infantry. Their appearance was the signal for applause which continued until the officers were seated. The regiment under command of Col. Fox made a most excellent showing, and the officers of the Army were among the most enthusiastic in the audience over the exhibition. A feature of the ceremonies which deserves special comment was the exhibition drill of the Hospital Corps, under Surg. Wm. J. Bissell. This corps is one of the most proficient in the State and has among its members four physicians, three medical students, one manufacturing chemist, one cook, one dental student, one professional masseur, one proprietor of a laundry, and one Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry. In the drill, the litter was handled in a striking manner and an exhibition of emergency work in making litters with guns and blankets was also given.

Matters have been quite lively in the 74th, and one of the most successful social events in its history was the camp fire and vaudeville show at the armory on the evening of Dec. 29. The object of the entertainment was to induce recruiting and awaken an interest in military matters, which through "Tillinghastism" has been almost killed.

The sword that Congress presented to Admiral Dewey when he received the thanks of both Houses last May was received in Washington this week, and is now on exhibition near the Secretary's office, where it will probably remain for some time. With the exception of the steel blade and body metal of the scabbard the weapon is constructed entirely of 22 carat gold. It is mounted in a beautiful case and attracted wide attention.

COST OF PURCHASED VESSELS.

More money was expended by the United States in purchasing vessels for the war with Spain than is usually required for the support of the entire naval establishment for one year, with moderate provision for new vessels. The sum total paid for ships added to the Navy from the merchant service, including cruisers, yachts, colliers, tugs, water barges and all other types, was \$21,431,106.80, and to put them in condition for service nearly \$5,000,000 was expended at shipyards. The most expensive group bought was the five Morgan liners, for which the Government paid \$375,000 each. The hospital ship Solace, however, cost \$800,000, and next to the New Orleans was the most costly of all newly acquired ships. For the Merrimac the Government paid \$342,000, and with her 3,000 tons of coal on board when she was blown up she represented nearly \$500,000. The Supply and Vulcan cost \$375,000 each, the refrigerating ship \$247,000, the Scorpion \$300,000, Gloucester \$225,000, Vixen \$150,000, and the Mayflower \$450,000, the latter being the largest of the yacht class bought. The English built ships were more expensive than was generally realized, but it was understood at the time that the Government was paying a good price for them. The New Orleans cost, delivered to the Naval Attaché at London \$1,428,215.54, and the Albany, when she is completed and delivered, will represent about the same sum. To secure the vessel the Government paid down cash \$259,000. The Topeka, which came across just as war was declared, cost the country \$170,327, and the little torpedo boat Somers \$72,897. All of these ships purchased abroad have been delivered except the Albany, and the torpedo boat, which was laid up after unsuccessful attempts to clear the English Channel in the face of heavy weather.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to recommend the passage of a measure providing for a complete reorganization of the Marine Corps. This measure will be incorporated in the Naval Personnel Bill as a separate clause and will be taken up by the House in this connection. The proposed measure for this reorganization provides for the organization of the corps on a basis of 6,000 men, with a Major General at the head. There is also to be one Brigadier General of Marines, five Colonels, five Lieutenant Colonels, ten Majors, sixty Captains, sixty 1st and sixty 2d Lieutenants. The staff of the corps is to consist of one Adjutant and Inspector, one Quartermaster and one Paymaster, all with the rank of Colonel; one Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, two Assistant Quartermasters and one Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Major and three Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain.

It is proposed to fill the additional places for officers provided for by this measure in three ways: Officers of the Navy who desire commissions in the Marine Corps are to be given the first opportunity. Volunteer officers of the corps who served during the Spanish war will then be considered and following those non-commissioned officers of the corps who are deserving of promotion will be given commissions. By adopting this plan it is hoped that it will not be necessary to appoint any additional officers from civil life.

The proposed bill also provides for the complete reorganization of the famous Marine Band. This organization has already lost its two most famous leaders, Sousa and Fanciuilli, on account of the inadequate pay allowed for their position. Under the proposed law the leader of this band will be raised from the rank of a non-commissioned officer to that of a 1st Lieutenant, with the allowances of that grade and furthermore he is allowed an assistant, who will receive \$75 a month, and the allowances of a Sergeant Major. The band is to be composed of thirty musicians of the first class, to receive each \$60 a month and thirty musicians of the second class, at \$50 a month, with the allowances of Sergeants. It is hoped that by granting this increase in rank and pay to the leader and by giving more pay to the musicians that the high standard which the Marine Band has already held, will be maintained.

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF RECRUITS.

Philadelphia is quietly sustaining its reputation for patriotism in steadily furnishing recruits for the Regular Army and Navy. Within the sixty days ending Dec. 31, the recruiting office conducted in that city by Maj. David J. Craigie, has sent 2,261 men out of the Regular Army. Of this number 1,200 are Philadelphians and the total, 2,261, represents more than one-fourth of the recruits contributed to the Army by the combined offices of the country, extending from New York to California, and from Maine to Florida. Major Craigie is assisted by Lieuts. Furling, Moses and Slivter, having roving commissions to recruit throughout the State. All the men recruited at this office are provided with clothing and blanket outfits before leaving for the regiments to which they have been assigned. Twenty first-class men have been telegraphed for to fill the quota of the 5th Cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala., under waiting orders for Cuba. Sixty recruits were, on Jan. 9, forwarded for the command.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 6 passed the following bill, which is of importance to all officers of Volunteers:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in lieu of granting leaves of absence and furloughs to officers and enlisted men belonging to companies and regiments of United States Volunteers prior to muster out of the service, all officers and enlisted men belonging to Volunteer organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the discharge of all officers and enlisted men from the service of the United States shall, so far as practicable, take effect on the date of the muster out of the organization to which they belong, and that regiments and other independent organizations shall be mustered out at camps within the limits of the United States or at the rendezvous of the State, regiment, or independent organization.

"Sec. 2. That officers who at any time were accountable or responsible for public property shall be required, before final payment is made to them on discharge from

the service, to obtain certificates of non-indebtedness to the United States from only such of the bureaus of the War Department to which the property for which they were accountable or responsible pertain, and the certificate from the chief of the division of bookkeeping and warrants, Treasury Department, and such certificates, accompanied by the affidavits of officers, of nonaccountability or nonresponsibility to other bureaus of the War Department, certified to by the commanding officer of the regiment or independent organization, shall warrant their final payment; Provided, That officers who have not been responsible at any time for public property shall be required to make affidavit of that fact, certified to by their commanding officers, which shall be accepted as sufficient evidence to warrant their final payment on their discharge from the service: Provided further, That mustering officers are empowered to administer oaths in all matters pertaining to the muster out of Volunteers.

While the bill was being considered Mr. Gibson said: "I wish to know why was not the same provision made for the marines that has been made for the Army?"

Mr. Bingham—"That is a matter for the Committee on Naval Affairs."

Mr. Gibson—"I hope they will report it."

The Senate Jan. 9 passed the following as an amendment to section 5 of the act approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to authorize the location of a Branch Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors in either the State of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Nebraska, and for other purposes," to report it favorably without amendment.

Sec. 5. That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion, and the volunteer soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and of the Mexican War, and of the war with Spain, who are disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, shall be admitted into the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: Provided, That such disability was not incurred in service against the United States.

Senator Gallinger has submitted the following amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill: "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the officers and men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, or their legal representatives, under the provisions of Section 4635 of the Revised Statutes, the bounty or other allowances due them for the capture or destruction of ships or vessels of war during the late war with Spain, the sum of \$2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of Dec. 14, a copy of a joint report made by the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, showing the estimated cost of the fifteen battleships and cruisers recommended as an increase of the Navy, and also a report from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, giving the cost of the armor and armament of these vessels; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 14th ultimo, a report of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, relative to the royalties for the use of breech loading mechanism of guns, etc.; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Berry presented a statement signed by the officers and members of J. Ed. Murray Camp, United Confederate Veterans, of Pine Bluff, Ark., in opposition to the amendment to be offered by the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Butler) to the pension appropriation bill, the amendment proposing to grant pensions to Confederate soldiers. These memorialists state that the Confederate soldiers have provided for themselves and those dependent upon them for more than a generation, and that they do not wish to be placed in the position of seeking aid from the Government at this time. They think, to use their language, it would be ungracious in them to come to the Government asking for pensions.

Mr. Shoup, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4993) authorizing the President to nominate Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton to be a Major General in the United States Army and to place him on the retired list with the rank and pay of that grade, reported it without amendment and it was passed.

Mr. Kenney submitted an amendment providing for an examination into recovery from disability, and for tracing its origin, in the case of officers on the retired list of the Navy, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Mantle submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to have surveyed and set apart for an industrial school for the education of Indian children a tract of land comprising a part of the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, in the State of Montana, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution, which was read: "Whereas all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed; Therefore, be it Resolved, etc., That the Government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any other country in the world without the consent of the people themselves, or subject them by force to our dominion against their will."

This led to a debate opened by an able speech against expansion by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts.

On Tuesday, Jan. 10, Mr. Chandler reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs without amendment the bill introduced by Mr. Hale, Dec. 17, 1898, "To restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who lost numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the war with Spain."

The Senate on Jan. 7 passed a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit a report of survey and estimate for the improvement of East Channel in New York Harbor, Bay Ridge Channel, and Red Hook Channel.

The bill "Fixing the pay of certain chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department when retired" (S. 5074) was reported by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Jan. 10 amended as follows:

"That in consideration of their meritorious services during the war with Spain, when chiefs of the bureaus of the Navy Department and the Judge Advocate General who served as such during said war are retired from active service and placed on the retired list they shall (continue to) receive, while on said list, the [rates of pay received] retired rates of pay of the rank held by them, respectively, while so serving."

The words in brackets have been stricken out and those in italics added.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted a request for an appropriation of \$68,000 for the naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., for extending two shell houses at that place 100 feet each in length, constructing necessary roadbeds, extension and repairs to piers, improvement and repair of dike walls, and expenses incident thereto. A copy of

a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in explanation of this estimate accompanies it.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a copy of a letter addressed to Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, by Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, C. S., San Juan, Porto Rico, suggesting that steps be taken to secure some fitting testimonial in recognition of the hospital work performed by Margaret Livingston Chanler and Anna Bouligny in Porto Rico during the recent campaign. The proposition of Colonel Sharpe is strongly indorsed by Colonel Black and by the Major General Commanding the Army, and Secretary Alger adds his commendation of the proposed measure.

Col. Black in his letter says: "The services of these two women were of inestimable benefit, and it is certain that through their care several valuable lives were saved and a prolonged and perhaps fatal illness averted from others." General Miles says: "Such noble and generous acts, performed under circumstances of great embarrassment and danger of contracting fatal diseases prevalent at that time, I think our Government should recognize, and I recommend that appropriate medals be presented these two ladies; and in the case of Miss Chanler, on account of her contributing so largely and generously from her own private fortune, without the least hope of ever being remunerated, I further recommend that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress for such action as it may deem advisable."

Secretary Alger asks Congress for \$5,500 for the purchase of ten Sims-Dudley dynamite guns and projectiles, the appropriation of \$17,000 made for this object by the deficiency act of July 7, 1898, being insufficient to meet the contract price of the guns purchased.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution tendering thanks of Congress to Clara Barton and the officers of the Red Cross Society for their humane and beneficent services.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress an estimate of \$22,000 for the purchase of the Gerdon patent for a gas check for breech-loading rifles. He recommends it as a necessary feature to all our ordnance.

The House Naval Committee made such good progress on the naval appropriation bill at its last meeting that an early report is promised.

The Senate has passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 5113) to remove the charge of desertion from and to correct the military record of Capt. William Churchill, late a private of Co. K, 2d Regiment, U. S. Cavalry.

The Speaker and the Vice-President on Wednesday signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 11248) granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Volunteers.

The nomination of Col. Wm. M. Wherry, of the 17th U. S. Inf., to be Brigadier General was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 12.

The Senate Military Committee, on Jan. 13, reported favorably the Senate bill to prevent the failure of military justice. The House Military Committee reported favorably the House resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at West Point Luis Yglesias, of Costa Rica. The Naval Personnel bill was taken up by the House in the afternoon. Owing to the absence of Senator Hawley consideration of the organization proposed by the bill was postponed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 207.—Mr. Clay: For the appointment of E. E. West in the regular establishment of the United States Navy.

S. R. 213.—Mr. Hale: Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the naval battle of Santiago and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron of the United States.

H. R. 11535.—Mr. Bull: To provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve.

H. R. 11541.—Mr. Mudd (by request): To place Elijah J. M. Button upon the retired list of the United States Navy as a pharmacist with the rank, privileges, and pay of a warrant officer.

H. R. 11553.—Mr. Updegraff: To place Allen V. Reed, now a Captain on the retired list of the Navy, upon the active list, with the rank and pay of a Commodore, without interference with the list as otherwise constituted.

S.—Mr. Hale: Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to change the term of enlistment of men who enlisted in the Navy for the war with Spain from one year to three years on written request.

S. 5090.—Mr. Allen: To authorize Victor Vifquain, Colonel 3d Nebraska Vol. Inf., to accept the decoration of the "Order of the Double Dragon" from the Emperor of China.

S. 5094.—Mr. McMillan: To provide for the construction of three revenue cutters for service on the Great Lakes.

S. 5111.—Mr. Nelson: For the promotion on the retired list of 1st Lieut. Anna T. Abbott, U. S. A.

S. 5118.—Mr. Frye: To provide for raising, organizing, and maintaining the Volunteer Army of the United States.

S. 5131.—Mr. Lodge (by request): To provide for telegraphic communication between the United States of America, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Japan, China and Australasia, and to promote commerce.

H. R. 324.—Mr. Bingham: Tendering the thanks of Congress to the National Relief Commission and its contributors for humane and beneficent services in the late war with Spain.

H. R. 325.—Mr. Marsh: Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction, at the Military Academy at West Point, Luis Yglesias, of Costa Rica.

H. R. 11450.—Mr. Curtis of Iowa: Authorizing the placing of the name of J. D. V. Middleton upon the retired list of the U. S. A. with the rank of Colonel.

H. R. 11461.—Mr. Sims: To provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park.

H. R. 11467.—Mr. Bingham: For the relief of the widow and next of kin of Lieut. William M. Wood, late of the U. S. N., deceased.

H. R. 11509.—Mr. Stallings (for Mr. Wheeler of Alabama): That in the case of any officer of the Regular Army who served with distinction in the war with Spain, and who has been or may hereafter be retired from active service, it shall be lawful, on his attaining the age of sixty-four years, to increase his retired rank to the highest rank held by him in the Volunteer service during the recent war with Spain, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint such officers as herein provided.

H. R. 11510.—Mr. Stallings (for Mr. Wheeler of Alabama): That the pay of clerks in the Adjutant General's Office who now receive \$1,200 a year be increased to \$1,800; those who now receive \$1,100 to receive \$1,600, and of those who now receive \$1,000 thirty to receive \$1,400, and sixty to receive \$1,200 per annum: Provided, That when practicable and consistent with the best interests of the Government, at least one of each class be stationed at the headquarters of each territorial department where the total number of clerks exceeds six.

H. R. 11511.—Mr. Stallings (for Mr. Wheeler of Alabama): Providing that the distinctive badges adopted by the military societies of men who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organizations in their own right or by inheritance. (S. 5180 is the same.)

H. R. 11512.—Mr. Taylor of Alabama: That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the officers and men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, or their legal representatives, under the provisions of Sec. 4635, Rev. Stat., the bounty or other allowance due them for the capture or destruction of ships or vessels of war during the late war with Spain, and for this purpose the sum of two million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated. Mr. Gallinger has offered this as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Spanish Committee on Military Reform has decided to establish schools of gunnery for naval artillerymen.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

From the present outlook, there is no chance of the Army bill being taken up for consideration by the House before the end of next week or the first of the following week. The delay has been caused by the serious illness of Chairman Hull, of the House Committee. Mr. Hull is, however, now convalescent, and it is believed he will resume his official duties by next Thursday or Friday.

Although the bill has not received any official consideration by the House since the holidays, individual members have been carefully revising it, and many amendments will be proposed. Republican members of the Committee on Military Affairs are generally of the opinion that the bill will pass the House, without amendment, by a small but sufficient majority. The chief opposition is to the increase to 100,000, and this is the feature of the bill that is in the most danger.

Mr. McClellan, of New York, who is heartily in favor of the bill as reported, has prepared certain amendments, which he proposes to submit only in case it is evident the measure cannot pass the House. He proposes, in that case, to suggest a flexible organization varying between 58,000 and 100,000 men, increasing or decreasing the number of privates at the discretion of the President. His amendment will not affect the number of officers or non-commissioned officers. It is the intention of the amendment to prevent the defeat of the bill should the opposition to it become serious. The principal objection made by Congressmen to having a standing army of 100,000 men is the expense.

Another amendment which will be offered decrees that "After the graduates of West Point shall have been provided for preference shall be given distinguished graduates of colleges and military schools where Army officers are, or have been stationed as military instructors." The number of February graduates will not be sufficient to fill the large number of original vacancies created by the bill if it passes, and many appointments from civil life will have to be made.

It is understood that about sixty members of the House have agreed to vote for the amendment to the Hull bill, which provides for the transfer from the Volunteer to the Regular service of the nine immune regiments with their present officers. This amendment will be seriously opposed by those who believe that such action would deprive many Army officers of well earned promotions.

GENERAL EAGAN'S OUTBREAK.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, is an Irishman by birth and we should be at liberty to suppose that his fighting Irish blood had got the better of his judgment if his attack upon the Major General Commanding the Army, before the War Investigation Board, had not been made with such circumstance and deliberation as to suggest some definite purpose. It can hardly be that General Eagan wishes to provoke a court martial in which he will have the manifest advantage of defence. His proper course would be to demand a court of inquiry. He has put the matter now in such a position that if a court martial is ordered the charges brought would naturally be "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," or "conduct subversive of good order and military discipline." It is difficult to see how General Eagan could escape conviction of both of these offences, if his testimony, which we quote elsewhere from the daily papers, is correctly reported.

This business of calling officers who differ with you as to facts liars is, as we regret to say, far too common in our Army, and it is time that an example should be made of some one. We cannot understand how any man who respects his uniform can charge a brother officer with a mean offence when he knows that our laws and public opinion save him from the consequences which in other countries, and other days in our own country, followed a personal attack. And yet we have heard an old officer (we won't make it plural, though we might easily do so), charge another officer, a fellow graduate, whose character was in all respect the highest, with being a liar—yes, and a damned liar!

General Eagan is quite right in insisting that officers who have complaints to make should keep within the Regulations, but he has destroyed his defence on this ground by his own manifest violation of them. The Regulations give him, as they give Gen. Miles and all officers of the Army, the means of righting wrong and any officer who goes beyond them to appeal to public opinion does himself no good and inflicts upon the Army an injury which is well nigh irreparable. It is stating it mildly to say that General Eagan has shocked public opinion and seriously damaged his own cause. He makes it clear, however, that in his opinion the Major General Commanding the Army has no authority over the head of any staff department, not even the Inspector General. It is against this that the line of the Army has always protested and will continue to protest until the wrong is righted. Perhaps good may come from General Eagan's vigorous and offensive presentation of this unfortunate anomaly in military discipline.

The Washington "Post" reports General Breckinridge as saying: "I will tell you what is the trouble: what we need in the War Department is a set of gentlemen. In every war this country has had, we have found that the War Department was not a unit with the Army, but a sort of segregated factor working out its independent power. Headed by the Secretary of War, a cabinet officer, the War Department has become filled, at least partly so, with a coterie of men who cling to each other, held together by the bond of mutual interest, and thus forced into a position which becomes one of open hostility to the rank and file of the Army. That is the trouble now. Take these men at the War Department, such men as Eagan. If he were the gentleman he ought to be, such a disgraceful situation as the one with which we are confronted could never have arisen. I believe this Eagan affair is one of profound seriousness. It injures the Army in the eyes of the American people, and it injures the American people in the eyes of the world."

The orders issued recently by the War Department sending several of the Regular regiments of infantry to the distant Philippine Islands, have been the direct cause of a large number of Army marriages. Reports have been coming in to the War Department of the hasty marriages of a great number of the younger officers of these regiments and of also several non-commissioned officers. In the 17th Infantry there were six marriages of officers within a period of three weeks. The Department gives free transportation to the wives and children of officers, and non-commissioned officers ordered to the Philippines, but their subsistence on board the transports must be paid for. The Subsistence Department has decided that the rate for meals on the transports going to Manila shall be \$1.00 per day for adults, 50 cents per day for children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and nothing for children under 5 years of age.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers was held in the rooms of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy last Thursday evening, the 10th inst., and the following officers were elected for the current year: President, Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N.; secretary-treasurer, Chief Eng. A. B. Willits, U. S. N.; council, P. A. Eng. C. A. E. King, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. W. W. White, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. E. Theiss, U. S. N. Among other business transacted was the formulation of plans to increase the value of the journal for the society for the future, and a modification of the plan hitherto pursued for the prize essay competition. The best original article published in the journal during the year will receive the prize, its value to be decided by a vote of the entire society. The financial condition of the society is satisfactory.

During the past week, Senator Chandler reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to restore to their original status officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who lost numbers by the advancement of other officers for meritorious conduct during the war with Spain. The obvious unfairness of the present system of promotion in the Navy has been pointed out clearly to the members of the two naval committees and a strong effort will be made to have a radical change adopted. Senator Hale, of the same committee, has reported a bill providing that the officers who were chiefs of the various bureaus of the Navy Department and the Judge Advocate General for the same time when placed on the retired list shall have the pay of retired officers of the rank they held during the war.

There are about 8,000 bronze medals of honor stored away in the War Department, many of which will be awarded to soldiers of the Spanish war who distinguished themselves especially. The board of Army officers appointed to make recommendations for these medals and for brevet rank, has under consideration many hundreds of names. The Department will be extremely careful in choosing the honor men, and no soldier will receive one unless he has an excellent record and also a particular incident of individual bravery. Within the next few months several hundred medals will be awarded, and it is expected that it may be necessary occasionally to give an award to some brave soldier, whose case was overlooked.

President McKinley has instructed the Secretary of War to draw up an order to Maj. Gen. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, directing him to have an estimate made of the cost of a practicable scheme of relief, including the erection of hospitals and asylums in and around Havana, where the destitute and sick of that city can be well cared for. Surg. Gen. Sternberg, who is at present in Cuba inspecting the military hospitals, will aid Gen. Brooke in making these arrangements. The sites for these buildings will be selected by competent engineers who will bear in mind the necessity for the best sanitary and hygienic arrangements.

A bill will be introduced soon in the House by Representative Mudd, of Maryland, providing for the removal of the Naval War College from Newport, R. I., to Annapolis. Mr. Mudd thinks the new buildings at Annapolis will afford ample room for the War College. It will be remembered that Assistant Secretary Allen recommended this change in the last report he made, and it is understood that Secretary Long also is in favor of the project, which is opposed to the practice in other countries. If all courses for under and post-graduate instruction are collected at Annapolis our service will exhibit a concentration of educational work unknown elsewhere.

The bill authorizing the President to nominate Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton to be a Major General in the United States Army and upon confirmation by the Senate, to place him on the retired list with the rank and pay of that grade, was passed by the Senate Jan. 10. The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is to be hoped that it will receive as favorable action by the House as it has by the Senate. Gen. Stanton's services have been of the most signal character and we know of no more deserving officer who could receive the proposed reward.

The situation in the Philippines has been watched with intense interest for a fortnight past, and what with threats by Aguinaldo and rumors of German meddling there has been reason for anxiety. A dispatch from Gen. Otis, Jan. 12, says: "Conditions apparently improving. Citizens feel more secure. Many natives returning. City quiet and business active." The activity of the insurgents may be exaggerated just now for effect on the Senate.

As was predicted in the Journal, the President has decided to nominate Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, of the Pay Department, to succeed Brig. Gen. T. B. Stanton as Paymaster General. Col. Carey has been ordered to Washington to become familiar with the duties of his prospective office. He will fill the place only about five months and a half before retiring under the age law. Gen. Stanton is at present seriously ill with pneumonia. His condition is not critical.

A committee of residents of Washington who called on the President this week to urge the retention in office of Capt. Beach as Engineer Commissioner, was informed that there was no intention of disturbing him. The President spoke in the highest terms of Capt. Beach and stated that he would be continued in office for the present.

A resolution reported in the House Jan. 9, from the Rules Committee was adopted providing for the consideration of the Naval Personnel bill after the disposition of the pending bill revising the laws for Alaska.

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy during the past week were as follows: Wm. D. Hintze, alternate, Elgin, Ill.; George L. Morrison, alternate, West Point, Va.; Keith S. Gregory, Waterloo, N. Y.; Francis O'Connor, alternate, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Ray E. Owsley, White Mills, Ky.; Jas. W. Craddock, alternate, Priceville, Ky.; Sam M. Parker, alternate, Abilene, Texas.

A NEWSPAPER INVENTION.

Governors Island, New York City, Jan. 13, 1899. To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: In the account of the ceremonies at Havana on the 1st of January, published in your issue of the 7th, it is stated, in connection with my escorting the Governor General of Cuba to his boat, as follows: "General Clous, who had accompanied him to his boat, embraced him and cried, 'Viva Espana!'" General Castellanos answered, "Thanks, you are too kind." It is a fact that I did escort the gentleman named to his barge, but in the remainder of the statement there is no truth whatever, it being the invention of a malicious newspaper man in Havana, who was not present on the occasion described. Will you kindly give this note the same prominence in your journal as you did the erroneous statement quoted? J. W. CLOUS, Brigadier General, U. S. V.

Acting Controller of the Treasury Michell, has rendered an opinion on the question of the authority of the several staff departments of the Army to pay the expenses incurred by the Governors of the States, or officers of their staffs acting under their authority in raising the Volunteer Army for service against Spain. The point in question is whether the Governors of the several States were acting in their official capacity as Governors or as agents of the War Department at the time at which the expenses were incurred. It seems that several of the States have incurred expenses in raising the Volunteer Army, which they have not the available means to settle. If the Governors were acting in the capacity of agents of the War Department these expenses could, of course, be paid by the disbursing officers of the Government. The Controller, however, has held to the contrary, and in summing up the question says: "There is nothing in General Order No. 20, which appears to contemplate a delegation of authority to State officers to incur expenses for which the United States is to be charged, and even if there were, it is a matter of grave doubt whether such delegation could be conferred in such general terms. Public policy, if nothing else, would prohibit such an exercise of power so fraught with possibilities of mischief and uncontrollable expense, and it seems to me there is no authority for the recognition of State officers as agents of the War Department for the purpose stated."

The island of Guam is to have a military band. It is presumed that life there will not be of the liveliest character for the new naval colony and to brighten things up the Navy Department has ordered the Equipment Bureau to purchase the necessary band instruments and musicians will be enlisted and go out on the Yosemite.

PERSONALS.

The Steamer Senator arrived at San Francisco Jan. 13, bringing the Astor Battery, eight sick soldiers, Col. C. P. Whipple, O. D.; Maj. R. B. C. Bement and Capt. Frank Warren.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, has been ordered to proceed to Cuba to make an inspection of all military camps, and to investigate the condition of troops and equipment.

Maj. Gen. Wade and Maj. Gen. Butler, of the Cuban Evacuation Committee, arrived in Washington last Tuesday. Immediately upon arrival in the city they reported to Secretary Alger and had a long conference with that official regarding their work in Cuba. Both of the officers are in excellent health.

Maj. H. H. Benham, Chief Ordnance Officer, Acting Judge Advocate, Acting A. G., is on duty at the headquarters, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, Greenville, S. C., where he has been for over a month. Maj. Benham suffered somewhat from his experience in Porto Rico, but he has not been on sick leave, and with the exception of two weeks' delay allowed him on his transfer from Porto Rico, he has been continuously on duty.

Officers registered at the War Department during the past week were: Maj. Gen. Wm. Shafter, U. S. V.; Capt. W. H. McKittick, A. G.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock, A. G. O.; Maj. E. F. Ladd, U. S. V.; Capt. F. P. Fremont, 2d Inf.; Capt. E. W. Howe, 17th Inf.; Col. G. L. Gillespie, Engr. Dept.; Capt. H. H. Ludlow, 6th Art.; Lieut. J. R. P. Foster, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Gordon, U. S. V.; Capt. F. M. Hume, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. A. Paul, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. Springer, Jr., 21st Inf.; Capt. R. R. Steedman, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Arrowsmith, 2d Inf.; Col. J. R. Lewis, U. S. A., retired; Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. V.; Maj. W. E. Almy, U. S. V.; Maj. E. J. Allison, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. P. Tracy, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. P. Wade, U. S. A.; Lieut. Geo. Reed, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, U. S. V.; Maj. John C. Brooks, U. S. V.; Col. A. B. Carey, Pay Dept.; Capt. L. C. Griscom, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.; Maj. P. M. West, U. S. V.

A large and brilliant reception was given Army officers and their families in Washington on Wednesday evening of this week by Secretary Alger, at which all officers on duty were guests. Veterans of three wars were there as well as young Lieutenants of the past Summer, all in full dress uniform, which, with the handsome gowns of the ladies, made a scene of impressive brilliancy. The Marine Band played delightfully throughout the evening. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Vice-President and the Assistant Secretary of War were present. Gen. Leonard Wood, who arrived from Cuba only twenty-four hours before, was a prominent and welcome guest. Other officers noted were: Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. Gunther, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Bingham, Gen. and Mrs. Wilcox, Gen. and Mrs. Vincent, and Mrs. Sheridan; Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, Maj. and Mrs. Davis, Maj. and Mrs. Bliss and Miss Bliss, Col. and Mrs. Norvall and Miss Norvall, Maj. and Mrs. Garlington, Maj. and Mrs. McNally, Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn and Miss Romeyn, the Misses Chamberlin, Maj. and Mrs. Adair, Gen. Card and the Misses Card, Dr. and Mrs. Nash, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Col. Townsend and Miss Townsend, Miss Carvalho, Maj. and Mrs. Morrison, Capt. Gilmore, Col. Michler, Mrs. Ward and Miss Bessie Ward, the Misses Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Gilmore and Miss Gilmore, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Gillis, Maj. and Mrs. Merrill, Maj. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Percy, Maj. and Mrs. Muhlenberg, Maj. and Mrs. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. Beach, and a large number of visiting officers.

Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d U. S. Cav., is at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. G. H. Patten, 14th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth on Jan. 7.

Col. John Jacob Astor sailed for England Jan. 11 on the steamship New York.

Col. H. B. Freeman, 24th U. S. Inf., Mrs. Freeman and daughter are recent arrivals at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Milley, Inspector General, is closing up his affairs at Governors Island preparatory to reporting to Maj. Gen. Lawton to go with him to Manila.

Paymr. Gen. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., has been quite ill with pleurisy this week and confined to his house and bed.

Capt. and Mrs. L. Lowell Blake have removed from their late residence to No. 1517 P street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. George W. Dorrance and daughter reside in Washington at present, their address being 1361 Harvard street.

Lieut. C. F. Crain, 15th U. S. Inf., arrived in New York Jan. 12, 1899, on the steamer Curytiba, from Cuba, on sick leave.

Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th U. S. Inf., has returned to Madison Barracks, N. Y., from a short tour of recruiting duty at Syracuse.

Capt. John P. Finley, of the Infantry, recently promoted, is at Madison Barracks, N. Y., awaiting assignment to a regiment.

Capt. R. L. Hirst, 12th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from Porto Rico, to go with his regiment to Manila.

Lieut. F. L. Knudson, 8th Inf., came to New York from Havana on the transport Mobile, which will leave for Manila soon with troops.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of the noted lawyer, Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., recently on the Resolute, has been assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., arrived in New York City from France, Jan. 9. He has been abroad for some time, and is very welcome home again.

Naval Constructor Hobson called at Honolulu, Dec. 31 last, on his way to Manila, and was enthusiastically received by almost the entire population.

Chief Engr. Conrad J. Habighurst, U. S. N., retired, will make his permanent home in Philadelphia. His address is 653 North Forty-fourth street.

Lieut. W. F. Creary, 12th U. S. Inf., recently visiting relatives in Omaha, has joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks to go with it on active service.

Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U. S. Inf., who has been on sick leave for some time past, has returned to Syracuse, N. Y., and resumed recruiting duty.

Lieut. E. W. McCaskey, 21st U. S. Inf., being at present sick in quarters at Plattsburg Barracks, Lieut. A. L. Parmerter has taken command of Co. E.

Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., with his family, is quartered at the Baltic, Washington, D. C. The Colonel has a desk in the Surgeon General's office.

Col. A. B. Carey, Asst. Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., arrived in Washington, D. C., this week for duty, as Paymaster General Stanton will be retired for age shortly.

Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., went this week to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, for duty with Capt. Wood's battery.

The recent war has been strikingly illustrative of the wide range of ability of our Army officers when necessity requires them to assume civil as well as military functions.

Gen. H. M. Duffield, with a delegation from Detroit, visited Albany this week to invite Governor Roosevelt to attend a banquet of the Michigan Club on Washington's birthday.

Capt. D. Cornman, 21st U. S. Inf., is on duty on general recruiting service, New York City, with office at 57 East 125th street. The Captain is residing at 201 West 121st street.

Medical Inspector R. C. Persons, U. S. N., has been ordered to assume charge of the Naval Hospital at Cavite, P. I., and will proceed to that place on the Solace from New York.

Mrs. A. S. Barker, wife of the present Captain of the Battleship Oregon, has taken up her residence in Washington for the winter and is occupying apartments at No. 1834 I street.

Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., relinquished duty at Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 6, preparatory to starting for Nuevitas, Cuba, where he will be the Collector of Customs.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art., who was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Monroe, Va., from leave, is detained in Philadelphia by sickness. He is quartered at the Aldine in that city.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Rochester, N. Y., has had Auburn, Elmira, Geneva and Olean added to the places to be looked over for suitable material.

Maj. Harry C. Hale and Mrs. Hale, who returned this week from France, are stopping at the Grand Hotel, New York, until quarters at Governors Island are ready for their occupancy.

Maj. S. D. Sturges, after a pleasant but short tour of duty at St. Paul, where he has many friends, now goes from there to Cuba, for duty as Adjutant General of the Department of Pinar del Rio.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. A. Springer, Jr., Hoffman House; Capt. J. W. Benet, Lieut. S. G. Jones, Grand Hotel; Maj. C. R. Edwards, Waldorf; Capt. C. F. Mason, Grand Hotel.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter will contribute to the February number of the "Century" the story of the Santiago campaign, and Naval Constructor Hobson will relate in that number his experiences while a prisoner in Morro Castle.

The entertainment committee of the Colonial Club is arranging for a reception to be given in honor of Mrs. General Henry and Mrs. General Grant. No date has been fixed on as yet.—San Juan News.

Chief Engr. Ogden, of the Navy, at present on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has secured quarters at No. 1825 Jefferson Place. Chief Engr. Ogden was on the Pacific Station his last cruise and returned from Honolulu but a few months since.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. David Smith have leased their residence, No. 1814 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., to the Belgian Minister, and will remove to Boston at once. Chief Engr. Smith is well known in Washington, and was retired from the active list of the Navy two years ago, and has been on active duty during the Spanish war.

Col. and Mrs. J. Sumner Rogers, of Orchard Lake, Mich., spent the holidays with their son, Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr., U. S. A., in his pleasant home, 1822 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Five notable birthday anniversaries will soon be in order for celebration. President Lincoln, Feb. 12; Gen. Sherman, Feb. 18; President Washington, Feb. 22; Gen. Sheridan, March 6, and Gen. Grant, April 27.

Chief Engr. C. J. MacConnell has been found physically incapacitated for active service and will be placed on the retired list. Chief Engr. George Cowle has been recommended to be ordered before a retiring board on account of deafness.

We are pained to learn that Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., has lost his only daughter, who died at the Grand Hotel, New York City, Jan. 10. The funeral took place in Washington, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 12.

Miss Violet MacDougall Buel, who was married in New York, Jan. 11, to Mr. George Merriam Hyde, is a daughter of the late Col. David Hillhouse Buel, U. S. A., and granddaughter of the late Gen. Chas. MacDougall, U. S. A., both officers of distinction.

The son of the well-known sea-story writer, W. Clark Russell, is an Assistant Engineer, R. N., and naturally his father takes much interest in the questions now agitating the two Navies as to the necessary improvements in the status of the Naval Engineer.

Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th U. S. Inf., is at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, Md., undergoing treatment for a severe illness contracted in Cuba during last summer's campaign. Mrs. Perkins and son are at 602 North Charles street, Baltimore.

Col. Thomas Ward, U. S. A., Asst. Adjt. Gen., is suffering from a severe attack of the prevailing grip now raging in Washington, D. C. He is slowly recovering at his residence, at 1001 N street. Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, also has the grip at his residence, 2144 California avenue, Washington, D. C.

We are pleased to learn that the widely published announcement of the death of Chaplain Frank Thompson, U. S. N., at Palm Springs, Cal., Nov. 26, was erroneous and at the present time the Chaplain is very much alive and enjoying three months' leave in the South. He entered the Navy May 16, 1881, and stands No. 9 on the list of Chaplains.

Maj. Gen. Shafter and Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, were among the speakers at a discussion of the Philippine question at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on the evening of Jan. 10. Both were enthusiastically welcomed and both expressed the opinion that it would be well to hold on to the Philippines for the present at least.

It is announced that Senor Don Victor Eguiguren, lately Minister from Peru, will marry Miss Clara McFarlin, daughter of the late Surg. McFarlin, U. S. A., whose sister married Senor Eguiguren, secretary of the Peruvian legation. The exact date has not yet been selected, but cards will be issued in about ten days. Senor Eguiguren is a man of great wealth and influence. The ceremony will take place in Baltimore, and immediately afterward the Senor will take his bride to Peru.

On the transport Mississippi which arrived in New York Jan. 10, from Cuba, were, among others, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, his aide, Lieut. Hanna; Dr. Joaquin D. Castillo, a brother of the Cuban General Castillo, and Col. Gibson, who superintended the distribution of food to the starving Cubans. Gen. Wood was of course interviewed immediately on arrival. He denied emphatically that there had been any friction between him and Maj. Gen. Brooke. He expects to return to Cuba next week.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week: Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. E. R. Underwood, Carpenter Henry Rigby, Med. Insp. R. C. Persons, Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, Ensigns F. B. Harwood and Frank H. Ainsworth, Lieut. S. A. Stanton, P. A. Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., Ensign G. S. Galbraith, Lieut. A. C. Parsons, Asst. Paymr. T. S. O'Leary, Asst. Constructor R. H. Robinson, P. A. Engr. J. E. Palmer, Lieut. H. C. Gearing, Naval Constructor W. H. Varney.

The Army will learn with satisfaction that the Republican legislative caucus at Hartford, on Wednesday chose Joseph R. Hawley as their candidate for election to the office of Senator from Connecticut for the coming six years. Nine ballots were taken before the result was reached. Gen. Hawley's principal opponent being State Attorney Samuel Fessenden. As this nomination is equivalent to an election, Gen. Hawley will succeed himself. General "Joe" Hawley has a warm place in the hearts of soldiers and there was never greater need in Congress of his long experience and ripened judgment.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending Jan. 11, 1899: Capt. C. A. Griscom, U. S. V.; Maj. D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. P. Tracy, U. S. A.; Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.; Gen. M. C. Butler, U. S. V., and wife; Maj. H. M. Adams, U. S. A.; Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, U. S. A., and Mrs. Arrasmith; Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Adml. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sampson; Ensign G. S. Galbraith, U. S. N., and Mrs. Galbraith; P. A. Engr. L. M. Nulton, U. S. N.; Capt. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sharpe; Maj. Parker W. West, U. S. A., and Mrs. West; Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. B. Hughes, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. F. Ladd, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ladd; Maj. C. C. Sniffen, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sniffen; Lieut. E. B. Underwood, U. S. N.; Gen. J. B. Babcock, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet G. L. Smith, U. S. N.; Gen. E. H. Liscum, U. S. A., and wife; Maj. J. M. Kelley, U. S. A.; Lt. Col. W. M. Van Horne, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Horne; Lieut. S. G. Jones, U. S. A., and Mrs. Jones; Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, U. S. A.

Gen. J. W. Clous arrived in New York Jan. 12, having finished his duties as secretary of the Cuban Evacuation Commission. He went immediately to Governors Island, where he was stationed before going to Havana, and where his family has been residing. In the waiting room of the Governors Island ferry he was joined by Maj. Hale of the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt, who also arrived the same morning from his round the world trip via California to Manila and via Paris home. Gen. Clous said that when he left Havana everything was very quiet, except for a few hot-headed Cubans who were inspired with a rage for making reluctant Spaniards—the more reluctant the better—kiss the Cuban flag. Such Cubans, of course, are of the lower class, and to that extent their conduct is the less important. The General is well satisfied with the work of the Commission which secured the surrender of Cuba Jan. 1 instead of in April, as the Spaniards wished, and had sent home 71,816 Spanish soldiers by the end of 1898. There are still in the island 17,000 at Matanzas and 28,000 in Cienfuegos, who will leave by the middle of February. Gen. Clous was received at Governors Island with a salute. He has been a prominent actor in one of the most important events of this century and returns in good health to resume his duties in the Judge Advocate's Department. He left for Washington Friday, Jan. 13.

Commo. W. P. Potter, U. S. N., was at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, Jan. 7.

Lieut. H. J. Hatch, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Constitution, N. H., and has taken over the duties of Q. M. and Recruiting Officer.

Maj. Gen. William Ludlow has selected John Gary Evans to succeed the Marquis de Estoban as Mayor of Havana. Mr. Evans has entered upon his duties.

Lieut. Frank De Witt Ramsey, an able and energetic officer, has been appointed Quartermaster of the regiment in succession to Lieut. J. P. Finley, whose promotion is at hand.

Lieut. L. B. Simonds, 8th U. S. Inf., rejoins his regiment this week at Havana, Cuba, after four months' critical illness, the result of his service in Cuba during the Santiago campaign.

Gen. J. W. Clous will shortly resume duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, with station at Governors Island, where Mrs. Clous has continued to reside since the General went to Havana some months ago.

Capt. W. C. Buttler, 3d U. S. Inf., who has relinquished duty at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., is very popular there, and his departure to join his regiment for service in Manila is very much regretted. His wife and family will continue to reside in New Brunswick.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck and family are located at Fort Warren, Mass., for the winter, during Capt. Schenck's absence in Cuba. Lieut. W. T. Schenck and wife left last week for Fort Logan, Colo., after a week's visit at Fort Warren.

Robert T. Hill, of the Geological Survey, and author of our best book on Cuba and the West Indies, and James Wilson, of the same Survey, sailed from New York on Wednesday last for Porto Rico, where they will make a thorough examination of the geology of the island, a subject on which we have no information.

The Hawaiian "Gazette" of Honolulu, Dec. 13, says: Capt. Philip M. Lydig, in charge of the United States Commissary and Subsistence Department here, leaves this morning for the island of Hawaii to inquire into the food resources of Hawaii. One contemporary thinks this means that troops in no small number are to be stationed in the islands.

A Havana dispatch says: Marquis Esteban, the Mayor of Havana, and the members of the Board of Aldermen recently called on Gen. Ludlow and offered their services under the new government, saying that if their places were needed for others they were ready to resign. Gen. Ludlow told them to retain their offices. Gen. Brooke is besieged by thousands of office seekers.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, the new commander of the British Channel squadron, is the youngest officer of his rank in the navy. His war services date back to the China war, 1858-'60, when he was present as a youngster at the capture of Peking. It was he who bombarded the palace of the pretended Sultan of Zanzibar, and in 1897 he organized and commanded a punitive expedition against the King of Benin, capturing the capital and destroying the King's palace.

A Brooklyn contemporary states that the arrangements for the Græco-Roman ball, to be held in the 13th Regiment Armory on Feb. 2, are completed, that the affair will be elaborate, and in the list of the fifty-six hostesses are the wives of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commo. John W. Philip, Col. Charles C. Woodruff, Gen. Alexander McCook, Gen. John I. Rodgers, Col. Robert Wilkinson Huntington, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and Capt. Merrill Miller.

The "Literary Digest" of Jan. 1, 1899, quoting from Margherita Arina Hamm's "Manila and the Filipinos," says a peculiarity of the Tagal love songs is that they contain no allusion to kissing. This is explained by the fact that osculation is held in less favor among the Malays than in some other races. It is suggested that this may account for the transfer of Civil Engr. Hobson to Manila. As a matter of fact, the stories told at his expense are the result of the prolific imaginings of space writers in the daily papers suggested by the fact that Mr. Hobson had kissed relatives and some rosy-cheeked school girls.

Just before the beginning of the war with Spain, Major Hugh Lennox Scott, of the 7th U. S. Cav., was recommended to the Smithsonian Institution by Gen. Miles as being the best living authority on the Indian sign languages. He was detached from his post at Fort Sill, L. T., and was ordered to Washington, but had scarcely undertaken his new work when the war came on, and he was appointed on General Miles's staff. The work which was interrupted by war will be completed now and the Smithsonian Institution will publish it soon. It is expected to show a remarkable universality in the language of signs, making it the true Volapuk for all tribes, from the Esquimaux to the Aztecs.

A Santiago correspondent writes: "The week prior to Christmas might appropriately be called 'Wood Week' in Santiago, for there has been one continuous round of gayety and excitement, band playing, and presentations in honor of the General's promotion to Major General. The first news the General received of his confirmation was the booming of thirteen guns across the bay. The Cathedral bells and the bells of all the churches in the city began ringing before the last gun had been fired, and at night a Cuban band paraded the streets. Personal friends visited the General, and the next day there was a continuous stream of congratulations. On Monday the General's personal staff of his Civil and Military Departments gave a dinner for the General at the Cafe Venus, Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., being the toastmaster, and the Anglo-American Club dined the General and staff, Lieut. Young again acting as toastmaster.

Capt. Chas. A. Abbey, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been appointed Chief Inspector of the Life-Saving Service, with headquarters at 24 State street, New York. During the years from 1889-95, he filled the same position with credit to himself and the service in which he holds a commission. He has just completed the regulation tour of three years afloat, having commanded at different times auxiliary cruisers Woodbury and Gresham in the late war. Capt. Abbey, who is one of the seniors in his grade, has spent 28 years of his 34 years of service at sea. Notwithstanding his hard service, he has never been incapacitated for duty or on waiting orders, and has enjoyed but few leaves of absence. His reappointment as Chief Inspector of the Life-Saving Service is due to his general fitness for the position. He is the originator of several devices for saving life, adopted by the Life-Saving Bureau, among them being the well-known Abbey life-saving belt, and the Abbey boat-launching car. He is a native of New York, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service from that State in 1864. It is to Capt. Abbey that the Government owes the skillful transfer of the Gresham from Cleveland to the seaport. He conceived and successfully carried out the idea of cutting her in two and carrying her through the short locks in two parts by the aid of pontoons floating her to tide water at Montreal, where she was put together again.

Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Riley, Kan., and has assumed command of the post.

Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., on a fortnight's leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting relatives at New Rochelle, N. Y.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., U. S. N., to Miss Julia Laurette Rommel, of St. Martins, N. B.

We regret to learn from Havana that Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, A. A. G. (Captain, 4th U. S. Cavalry), is down with malarial fever.

Mrs. Garcia, widow of Gen. Calixto Garcia, arrived Jan. 7 at Havana with the body of her daughter who died recently in the South.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner is now comfortably settled down to his duties at St. Paul as Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota.

Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., 21st U. S. Inf., rejoined at Plattburg Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 11, from a week's visit to New York City and vicinity.

Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th U. S. Art., at present on leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., will, it is stated, bring a bride with him at its expiration.

Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, in command at Havana, has found a cure for vagrancy by selecting a prison for loafers and compelling them to clean the streets.

Lieut. Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 4th U. S. Inf., after a pleasant tour in St. Paul, where he has many friends, has joined his regiment at Fort Sheridan to go with it on active service.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, wife of Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., has been giving a series of pleasant receptions at her home on Kay street, Newport, R. I., which have been largely attended.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adela Pegram Meyers, of Richmond, Va., to Dr. Richard Frothingham O'Neil, son of Capt. Charles O'Neil, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th U. S. Art., of Fort Slocum, arrived in New York this week from Cuba, where he went some time ago to supervise the distribution of rations to indigent persons.

Maj. W. L. Kneeder, Brigade Surg., has been busy vaccinating at Pinar del Rio, and has performed the operation on almost the entire population who seemed to look upon it as some kind of an American joke.

Maj. James B. Burbank, 5th U. S. Art., who has completed a four years' tour of National Guard duty, at Albany, N. Y., was tendered a farewell dinner a few evenings ago by fellow members of the Fort Orange Club.

The Superior Court, at San Francisco, has decided that Lieut. H. McPowell, 1st U. S. Inf., (now in Porto Rico), must pay \$75 per month alimony to his wife, pending his suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty and desertion.

Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., a recent arrival at Fort Mott, N. J., is the "Poobah" of that post, being the Commander, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, Signal and Recruiting Officer. This is a large experience.

Messrs. Xaver Wilke, Peter Johnson and Vincent F. Sokol, for some years past on duty in the A. G. O., Department of the East, Governors Island, are recent transfers to the clerical force of Col. A. S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, New York City.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, accompanied by members of the Veteran Confederate Camp of New York City, called upon President McKinley Jan. 7, and warmly thanked him for his recent kind utterances with regard to Confederate military cemeteries.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th U. S. Art., recently called from Portland Head, Me., to Dillon, S. C., by the death of his father, will be detained there a few weeks longer to settle up the estate. The deceased was a highly respected and prominent citizen of Dillon.

The Brothers of the Royal Arcanum met at Carnegie Music Hall, New York, on Friday evening, Jan. 20, to join in the presentation of a jeweled sword to Rear Adml. Winfield Scott Schley, Past Regent of Farragut Council, No. 660, R. A., Washington, D. C.

We regret to hear of the illness of the Rev. Dwight Galloupe, late Chaplain, U. S. A., and now rector of St. Paul's, Jersey City. He was wounded at Santiago and since resuming parochial work his constant attention to it has compelled him to take entire rest for the present.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt has been elected an honorary member of the San Juan Garrison, 176, R. A., and N. U., which is composed of the men of the 13th U. S. Infantry who were in the battle of San Juan. Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., upon whom the command of the detachment devolved when Capt. James Farnace was wounded, was also elected an honorary member, and the gold medal of the union presented to him.

Lieut. G. H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf., has, says the Kansas City "Times," taken unto himself a bride and she will accompany her husband to the Philippines. The marriage took place Wednesday. Lieut. Estes is a bright young officer and very popular in the regiment, a distinction fully deserved. The orders for foreign service have brought many engagements to a happy conclusion and numerous young brides will accompany their husbands abroad.

Rear Adml. Sampson and Col. Eugene Griffin were the guests of honor on the evening of Dec. 6 of Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R., N. Y., the occasion being the installation of officers. The wives and daughters of the veterans attended the exercises, and the enthusiastic greeting they gave the guests must have fully repaid them for braving the inclement weather. Before the officers for the year were installed it was decided to tender Adml. Sampson a dinner in the near future, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" (William Waldorf Astor's paper), referring to the recent appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as Paymaster General, a position, by the bye, without pay, says: "The Duke is a young man who has the good sense to take himself and his position seriously and not rest satisfied, like a Beaumarchais nobleman, with having taken the trouble to be born. In the age we live in it is eminently desirable that men of rank and wealth should throw the influence of their position and personality into the scale of politics."

After a long and tedious siege of illness Comdr. Jas. M. Forsyth, U. S. N., is now convalescent, and will report ready for duty in a few days. He was taken ill with yellow fever, while commandant at the Naval Station, Key West, Sept. 10, 1898, and Oct. 2 was sent to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, to convalesce. Unfortunately he undertook to go about too soon, and took serious cold, which threatened pneumonia and ended in severe bronchitis. Then an abscess came, which required an operation, but after a last siege of three weeks in bed Comdr. Forsyth is out again. All this is a new experience for a man of his robust health. His family are boarding at 202 North Thirty-fourth street, Philadelphia.

2d Asst. Engr W. J. Sedgwick, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been dismissed, by order of the President.

General M. C. Butler, U. S. A., Mrs. and Miss Butler have returned from Havana and are at the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Colonel E. H. Liscum, U. S. A., and Mrs. Liscum have gone to Elmira, N. Y., on a visit, but will return to Washington, D. C.

The friends of Major Richard I. Eskridge, 10th U. S. Inf., are glad to hear that he is improving under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

The friends of Mrs. Rucker are glad to hear she is recovering from a severe attack of grippé. General Rucker is better this winter than usual.

Major Wm. E. Almy, of General Wade's staff, passed through Washington, D. C., on his way from Havana to visit his family in Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. L. P. Davison, 5th U. S. Inf., on duty in Porto Rico, has been detailed to assist in the important work of improving the sanitary condition of San Juan.

Col. W. H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf., commandant of Madison Barracks, visited in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of General Edward P. Pearson, is still in Boston, Mass., at the Hotel Berkeley, but hopes to join General Pearson in Havana during the winter.

Captain C. J. T. Clark, 10th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting in Washington, D. C., has gone to Atlanta, Ga., where he will muster out four Volunteer regiments.

Maj. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Lincoln, have left Washington, D. C., and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio. He is slowly recovering from his wound.

Captain McKittrick, Aide to General Wm. Shafter, and Mrs. McKittrick, a daughter of General Shafter, have been in Washington, D. C., at the Arlington Hotel en route to California.

Maj. Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., has removed his headquarters to the Trotcha Hotel, Vedado, near Havana, thus leaving Maj. Gen. Ludlow in chief command in the city of Havana.

Mrs. and Miss Miller, the widow and daughter of the late Colonel Morris Miller, U. S. A., are at home to their friends at 1616 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Saturday afternoons.

Lieut. Col. Abram A. Harback, U. S. A., and Mrs. Harback, have been in Washington, D. C., at the Ebbitt Hotel, and have gone to New York. Colonel Harback is on sick leave.

The Misses Owen will be at home with their aunt, Mrs. Queen, widow of the late Admiral Walter Queen, U. S. N., Saturdays in January, at 1208 18th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., now visiting at Washington Barracks, D. C., will prolong his stay there until next week, when he and family will go to Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Settle are in Washington, D. C., at Mrs. Mitchell's, 1002 K street, N. W. Lieut. Settle will join his regiment in Havana, and Mrs. Settle will go to Havana later.

Corporal Bruce Palmer, 6th U. S. Cav., recently arrived from Porto Rico, has been visiting his father and mother, Captain and Mrs. George H. Palmer, at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Ricketts, widow of the late General Ricketts, U. S. A., and her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Burr and her two children are in Washington, D. C., at the Clarendon Hotel, corner 14th and H streets. Dr. Burr is in Manila, where he went as a Volunteer Surgeon in the Navy.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, 19th U. S. Inf., sailed from New York Dec. 11, on the transport Berlin, via San Juan, for the station of his regiment, Ponce, Porto Rico. Col. Hood's family will spend the remainder of the winter at 304 North Thirty-fifth street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Louis P. Brant, 1st U. S. Inf., just retired from active service on account of disability, was graduated from West Point in 1873, resigned in 1876, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Infantry, in 1879, and has continued with that regiment ever since. His service has been largely on the Pacific coast.

We are indebted to Adj. E. F. Kochler, 9th Inf., for a copy of a neat roster of commissioned officers of the 9th Infantry, corrected to the end of December, 1898. The roster indicates many changes since the previous roster, and we note additions to the list of battles, actions, etc., San Juan and surrender of Santiago de Cuba.

Mrs. Percy, wife of Surgeon Henry Tucker Percy, U. S. N., is still with her niece, Mrs. Herbert M. Wilson at 1706 21st street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Wilson gave a tea in her honor, to which 600 guests were invited, but owing to the inclemency of the weather only 150 were able to be present. Dr. Percy is in Manila, where Mrs. Percy hopes to join him.

Captain Crowninshield, U. S. N., and Mrs. Crowninshield gave a very handsome reception on Saturday of last week in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and the Misses Long. Mrs. Crowninshield was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Emory, Mrs. Mulligan, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Palmer. Mrs. Charles Campbell and Mrs. Spalding received in the dining room. The rooms were crowded during the afternoon with distinguished guests of both resident and official circles.

The U. S. Minister at Lima, Peru, Mr. Irving B. Dudley, gave a banquet last week to the commanders of the battleships Oregon and Iowa, and among those present were the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Porras; the British Minister, Mr. N. W. Beauleur, and other prominent people. After his toast, "Peru and President Pirola," Minister Porras toasted the "United States, Their Ministers and Officers." Senhor Candorvo toasted "Queen Victoria and the British Minister," Senhor Alzamora the "Union of the Atlantic and the Pacific, by the Canal Constructed by the United States," and Capt. Barker toasted the "Peruvian Press."

The Augusta (Ga.) "Sunday Herald" says: "The reporter had the honor of being the first person to open the box containing the new shoulder straps containing the silver leaves of a Lieutenant Colonel, for the shoulders of Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A., formerly Major, but now a Lieutenant Colonel. As Maj. Reade the brave soldier served as Inspector General of the 5th Army Corps throughout the campaign in Cuba, serving with so much distinction at the battle of San Juan in reconnoitering and working around the forts in the road that Gen. Kent recommended him for promotion. A Lieutenant Colonel's place has been awarded him, and in that capacity Lieut. Col. Reade is serving as Inspector General of the 2d Army Corps. Col. Reade is a splendid soldier, a perfect gentleman, and a polished scholar, impressing all with his ready wit and ever ready good story, and it is with pleasure that his friends compliment him upon his promotion."

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

As shown by official records, A. G. O., Jan. 12.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, B. C. D. Willets Point, N. Y.; A. Manila, E. West Point, N. Y.
Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A. E. D. Porto Rico; B. Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Huntsville, Ala.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and C, E, F, G, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, B, D, H, L and M, Augusta, Ga.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Cav.—Troop B at Utado, P. R., rest of regiment at San Juan, P. R.

6th Cav.—Headquarters, and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment at Macon, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, G, H and I, Nuevitas, Cuba; D, E, F, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, K and L, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, C and M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Hilton Head, S. C.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.; E, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and B, C, E, K, L and M, sailed from Savannah for Cuba, Dec. 28; D, F, G, H, I, at Savannah, Ga.; A, at Huntsville, Ala.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Fort Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, and F, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Angel Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B, Savannah, Ga.; C and D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E, Fort Monroe, Va.; F, Fort Adams, R. I.; H, Fort Monroe, Va.; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del., and M, Fort Constitution, N. H.

5th Art.—Headquarters, E and M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; A, F, H and I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D, Savannah, Ga.

6th Art.—Headquarters and B, Fort McHenry, Md.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, and G, Manila, P. I.; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Fort Hancock, N. J.

7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I and L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C, Santurce, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.; E, Fort Warren, Mass.; F and G, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Annapolis, Md.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., under orders for Manila.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment ordered from Fort Sheridan, Ill. To proceed to Manila from New York Jan. 15.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H at Santiago, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, H and I, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; D, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; K, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; L, at Fort Crook, Neb.; E, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., except C at Fort Ontario.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; G, I and K, Fort Riley, Kan. Entire regiment ordered to sail from New York for Manila Jan. 15.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, Dyce, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Nuevitas, Cuba.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Huntsville, Ala.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment ordered from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Manila, and to sail from New York, via Suez Canal, about Jan. 15.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

20th Inf.—En route to Manila, via San Francisco, Cal.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment, Fort Crook, Neb. Ordered to Manila via San Francisco.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, D, G, H, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah; C, E, F and I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

The Division of Cuba is divided into seven departments, as follows:

1. Dept. of Havana Province. Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Dept. of Havana. Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V.

3. Dept. of Matanzas. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

4. Dept. of Santa Clara. Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V.

5. Dept. of Santiago. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.

6. Dept. of Pinar del Rio. Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

7. Dept. of Puerto Principe. Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. V.

Department of the Pacific.—Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of Porto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V.

Department of the Gulf.—Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V.

(Total, 1 Division and 17 Departments.)

Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V., assumed command of the Military Department of Pinar-del-Rio, Cuba, on Jan. 3. The officers composing his staff will be found under our Army head in this issue. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 11, and at once assumed command of his Department.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

In addition to the executive nominations sent to the Senate on Jan. 7, 1899, given in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 7, page 439, were the following:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be Brigadier General.

Col. William M. Wherry, 17th Inf., vice Worth, retired.

INFANTRY ARM.

Juan Ashton Boyle, of Nebraska, to be 2d Lieutenant to fill original vacancy in the 15th Inf.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Chief Quartermasters, with the rank of Major.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, A. Q. M., Vols. (1st Lieut., 7th U. S. Inf.).

William J. White, of Ohio.

To be Chief Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major.

1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d U. S. Inf.

To be Chief Surgeons, with the rank of Major.

Maj. Edgar A. Mearns, Brigade Surgeon of Vols. (Capt., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.).

Maj. Charles M. Gandy, Brigade Surgeon of Vols. (Capt., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.).

To be Chief Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major.

Capt. Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V.

To be Inspector General, with the rank of Major.

Robert H. Rolfe, of New Hampshire, late Colonel 1st New Hampshire Vols.

SECOND REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

To be Captain.

1st Lieut. Pierre W. Woodlief, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Miller, resigned.

To be 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Thomas Marriot, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Woodlief, promoted.

To be 2d Lieutenant.

1st Sergt. Claude M. Hendricks, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Marriot, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

To be Major.

Capt. Charles R. Evans, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Whitaker, discharged.

To be Captains.

1st Lieut. Thomas A. Davis, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Evans, promoted.

1st Lieut. Frank Maloney, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Jobe, discharged.

To be First Lieutenants.

2d Lieut. Andrew J. Brown, Jr., 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Gregg, discharged.

2d Lieut. Frank L. Case, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice French, appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieut. James W. Park, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Maloney, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenants.

1st Sergt. James M. Sautley, Co. B, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Brown, promoted.

Wagon Master Benjamin L. Towson, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Case, promoted.

Louis McLane Hamilton, of Tennessee, vice Park, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

1st Sergt. John Buck, Troop B, 10th U. S. Cav., vice Duke, promoted.

Sergt. William H. Brown, Troop L, 9th U. S. Cav., vice Perea, promoted.

1st Sergt. Peter McCown, Troop E, 10th U. S. Cav., vice Guy, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Sergt. Anton Schneider, Co. K, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., vice Howe, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. John A. Condon, Adj., to be Captain, vice Warren, resigned.

2d Lieut. William Neher, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Barrow, appointed Adjutant.

Sergt. Eugenius A. Nisbet, Co. G, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Neher, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Ward, to be Captain, vice Hardee, resigned.

2d Lieut. Samuel D. Brady, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Ward, promoted.

1st Sergt. Luther E. Smith, Co. A, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Breckinridge, resigned.

Sergt. Ralph E. Boggs, Co. H, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Hampton, resigned.

Sergt. William B. Crawford, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Brady, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Lewis W. Brander, of Virginia, vice Rooney, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

To be First Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Samuel K. Mayers, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Whitehead, resigned.

To be Second Lieutenant.

1st Sergt. Percy E. Hegan, Co. D, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., vice Mayers, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

To be First Lieutenants.

Edmund L. Woodale, of Maryland, to fill an original vacancy, June 29, 1898.

John S. Wise, Jr., of Colorado, to fill an original vacancy, June 29, 1898.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nomination of Major Philip Reade, U. S. A., to be Inspector General, U. S. V., with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, sent to the Senate on Dec. 21, together with the other nominations in the Volunteer Army, noted in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 24, page 399, were confirmed on Jan. 7, 1899.

The nomination of Robert H. Rolfe, of New Hampshire, to be Inspector General, U. S. V., with rank of Major, was also confirmed on Jan. 7.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Appointments of officers and enlisted men from the U. S. Army to serve as commissioned officers of Volunteers were on Jan. 7 confirmed by the Senate as follows:

1st Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th U. S. Art., to be Major, 3d Regt. Vol. Engrs.

Acting Asst. Surg. H. J. Hinkel, U. S. A., to be Asst. Surg., with rank of 1st Lieutenant, 3d Regt. Vol. Engrs.

1st Lieut. J. J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., to be Major, 3d Regt. Vol. Engrs., since resigned, Sept. 15, 1898.

Sergt. B. Perea, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 7th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Post Q. M. Sergt. G. W. Fahlbusch, U. S. A., to be Captain, 8th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. J. Moore, Troop A, 9th U. S. Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, 8th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. J. C. Proctor, Troop A, 9th U. S. Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. W. McBryar, Co. H, 25th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. W. Hoffman, Co. G, 25th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. Macou Russell, Co. H, 25th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. A. J. Smith, Co. H, 25th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. W. M. Brown, Co. C, 2d U. S. Inf., to be Captain, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. W. H. Franklin, Co. C, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. A. Richardson, Co. B, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. W. Wilkes, Co. F, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. E. Williams, Co. C, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. M. G. Woods, Co. G, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Pvt. T. C. Butler, Co. H, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Saddler Sergt. J. C. Smith, 10th U. S. Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Saddler Sergt. J. W. Brown, 9th U. S. Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. S. Starr, Co. D, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Capt. T. W. Jones, 10th U. S. Cav., to be Colonel, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. H. H. Cameron, Troop F, 2d U. S. Cav., to be Captain, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. Maj. E. L. Baker, 9th U. S. Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. Maj. J. H. Anderson, 9th U. S. Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Q. M. Sergt. A. M. Hay, Troop F, 10th U. S. Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Pvt. W. G. McGinnis, 9th U. S. Inf., to be 1st Lieut., 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. J. C. Pendergrass, Troop A, 10th U. S. Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. W. H. Givens, Troop D, 10th U. S. Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. S. Foster, Troop C, 10th U. S. Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Sergt. E. Jackson, Troop H, 9th U. S. Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

Pvt. W. Blaney, Co. B, 10th U. S. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Regt. Vol. Inf.

1st Sergt. A. Williams, Co. A, 24th U. S. Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 9th Regt. Vol. Inf., since declined, Oct. 24, 1898.

Commy. Sergt. W. H. Boog, U. S. A., to be 1st Lieutenant, 9th Vol. Inf.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following movements of troops are hereby ordered:

Headquarters, staff, band and Troops A, B and L, 1st Cav., are relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., taking station at that post.

Troop I, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and Troop H, 1st Cav., from duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and each will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., taking station at that post.

Troop H, 9th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, upon arrival of the troops of the 6th Cav., ordered to that post, and upon being so relieved will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M. (U. S. M., Dec. 24.)

Telegraphic orders from the Major General Commanding the Army having assigned the 6th Cav. to the Department of Missouri, the following assignment of troops of that regiment is announced:

To take station at Fort Riley, Kan., Headquarters Staff, Band and Troops A, E, G and I.

To take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Troops B, C, F and K.

To take station at Fort Reno, O. T., Troops D and M.

To take station at Fort Sill, O. T

G. O. 1, DEPT. COLORADO, JAN. 5, 1899.

Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymtr., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster of this Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Sumner.

WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

G. O. 2, DIV. OF CUBA, JAN. 2, 1899.

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V., is announced as Inspector General of the Division of Cuba, with station in the city of Havana.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, JAN. 2, 1899.

1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., A. D. C., is relieved from duty as Signal Officer of the Dept. of Columbia and will transfer the public property for which he is accountable to 1st Lieut. H. P. McCain, 14th Inf., Chief Commissary, who, in addition to his other duties, will perform the duties of Signal Officer of this Department. 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., A. D. C., is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer of this Department, and will transfer the public property for which he is accountable to 1st Lieut. H. P. McCain, 14th Inf., Chief Commissary, who, in addition to his other duties, will perform the duties of Engineer Officer of the Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

WIRT DAVIS, Lieut. Col., 8th Cav., A. I. G., A. A. G.

G. O. 1, DEPT. EAST, JAN. 7, 1899.

Under orders of the President, published in par. 39, S. O. 304, series of 1898, from the Headquarters of the Army, I hereby relinquish command of this Department.

W. R. SHAFER, Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 2, DEPT. EAST, JAN. 7, 1899.

In compliance with assignment by the President, announced in par. 40, S. O. 304, series of 1898, from Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned assumes command of this Department.

WESLEY MERRITT, Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 31, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 20, 1898.

Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty as Adjutant General of this Department and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, reporting upon arrival to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty as Adjutant General, Division of Cuba.

Lieut. Col. Richards will turn over all public property and funds for which he is responsible to 1st Lieut. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf., Acting J. A. of the Department.

Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty as Chief Commissary of this Department and will proceed to Washington, D. C.

G. O. 32, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 21, 1898.

Maj. Charles H. Heyl, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Inspector General of the Department.

G. O. 33, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 22, 1898.

Maj. John Little, C. S., is appointed Acting Chief Commissary of this Department.

G. O. 35, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 26, 1898.

Publishes an order of the President of the United States relative to grants and concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises for the construction of public, or quasi public works heretofore published in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 36, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 27, 1898.

Publishes amended paragraphs of the Army Regulations.

G. O. 2, ARTILLERY SCHOOL, JAN. 7, 1899.

Until further orders, the Acting Commissary of Subsistence will issue to the organizations at Fort Monroe, Va., with each ten days' issue of rations three days' rations of hard bread in lieu of fresh bread, two days' rations of canned corned beef in lieu of fresh beef and two days' rations of canned baked beans in lieu of rice, beans or peas.

G. O. 192, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 20, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all documents executed in English and offered for registration in Cuba and Porto Rico, when accompanied by notarial translation of the same into Spanish, shall be recorded with the same force and effect as if executed in Spanish.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 6, 1899.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, company commanders of Volunteers will be required to note on final statements or pay rolls, as the case may be, the amount paid to each officer or soldier by the State from the date of enrollment to the date of acceptance into the Volunteer Army, in order that such amounts may be deducted as required under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par. 1, G. O. 14, A. G. O., March 31, 1896, as requires all damaged parts of the U. S. magazine rifle and carbine, caliber .30, to be returned to the Springfield Armory, Mass., is hereby revoked, and the following is substituted for the second and third paragraphs on page 5 of said order:

Ordnance officers will furnish to the various organizations the spare parts actually needed to replace those lost, broken or unserviceable, and will expend the parts so turned over, except the following: Bayonet, assembled; butt swivel, assembled; carrier and follower, assembled; swivel, assembled (carbine).

Ordnance officers will not turn over these parts, except to replace losses or upon receipt of the damaged parts which they are to replace. The damaged parts so received will be periodically submitted to the action of an inspector, to the end that those only which are deemed fit for repair shall be invoiced to the commanding officer of the Springfield Armory. Special reports will be made, as heretofore, in cases of unusual damage to the arms.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1206, of the Regulations is revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 6, 1899.

Publishes a list of depositaries, designated for the use of disbursing officers of the War Department. This circular, showing a complete and correct statement to Dec. 22, 1898, inclusive, is intended to take the place of orders and circulars heretofore issued in reference to the names of depositaries and the amount of their securities filed with the U. S. Treasurer.

G. O. 1, DEPT. GULF, JAN. 3, 1899.

Troop, battery and company commanders and ordnance officers at posts and stations in this Department will forward to the Ordnance Officer at these headquarters, as soon as practicable after the expiration of each quarter, a "Quarterly Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores on hand," made on Form 33b, page 140, Ordnance Property Regulations, 1877. The necessary blanks can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer of the Department.

A statement for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1898, will be furnished.

By command of Brig. Gen. Pennington.

HENRY T. ALLEN, A. A. G., U. S. V.

HDQRS. DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 5, 1899.

It is ordered by the Military Governor of Cuba that the decrees relative to passports, which were in force Jan. 1, 1899, the date of the establishment of military government by the United States over the island, are hereby rescinded, and such passports will no longer be required.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Maj. Gen. of Vols., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, DEC. 28, 1898.

Calls the attention of Medical Officers in this Department to the requirements of G. O. 36, Dept. of Porto Rico, and of Army Regulations (in which are included the Drill Regulations of the Hospital Corps), as to the instruction of line officers and the Hospital Corps.

G. O. 36, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, DEC. 27, 1898.

Publishes amended paragraphs 1412 and 1413 of the Army Regulations.

G. O. 38, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, DEC. 29, 1898.

Publishes order of the Postmaster General, dated Dec. 29, 1898, relative to mail matter which has heretofore appeared in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 37, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, DEC. 28, 1898.

A Board of Health is constituted at San Juan to be composed as follows: Capt. L. P. Davidson, 5th Inf., president of Board, Executive Officer and Sanitary Inspector of the Island; the Health Officer of the port; the Health Officer of the city. Two members of the City Council, to be selected by that body, one member having special interest in and knowledge of street-cleaning, policing, etc.; the other member of public works, water supply, sewage, etc. District commanders will have similar boards organized in their towns. In the absence of troops, the alcalde will be the head of the board, the number of councilmen can be reduced to one, and at the towns not on the sea the Health Officer of the port will be omitted. These boards will gather vital statistics and other information and recommendations, which they will furnish to the board at San Juan. The latter board will keep the Department Commander informed of all matters needing his attention. The board at San Juan will formulate regulations governing sanitary surroundings; overcrowding of buildings; policing of houses inside, front and rear; throwing of refuse matter of any kind into the street or on the ground; proper clothing of men, women and children, or exposure of person, and fix a fine for the violation of such regulations, said fine to be collected and turned into the municipal treasury for charitable purposes. In event of failure to pay this fine an imprisonment of a number of fixed days will be imposed and carried out by each alcalde. The regulations fixed by the board at San Juan to govern at other places as well will be complied with and any failure to carry out its orders will be reported so that other action may be taken.

By command of Maj. Gen. Henry.

FRANK MINTYRE, 1st Lieut., 19th Inf., A. A. G.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, DEC. 28, 1898.

When by authority from these headquarters an officer is placed in charge of a Government transport or a ship chartered by the U. S. Government, his relation to the master of the ship and the crew will be that of a Transport Q. M. He will have general charge of the ship and its business and will be responsible for the proper care and disposition of the passengers and the freight until delivered at destination. The master of the ship will have full and paramount control of the navigation of the ship and is responsible for the safety of the ship and the efficiency and discipline of the crew. When the ship carries troops the commanding officer of the troops, when once embarked, will be in general charge of the ship and all on board and will be directly responsible for the discipline of his own command. Should it be necessary to give orders to the master of the ship they will be given through the officer acting as Transport Q. M. The officer who for the time being is in charge of the ship will not permit any armed parties to board her nor will he permit her to be searched unless the party wishing to do so presents an order from the Department Commander.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wood.

JOHN H. BEACON, Lieut. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.

G. O. 39, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, DEC. 30, 1898.

Declares the industry of making and selling bread free from all municipal taxation in this island, as well as the sale of beef, pork or mutton, and no taxes, whether direct or indirect, shall be levied upon same by the municipalities thereof. All industries based upon the sale of meat, such as those of victuallers, butchers, slaughter-houses, and any others, are also exempt from all municipal duties. Absolute freedom is granted for the establishment of meat stalls in the towns and rural districts. No limitations beyond the proof of ownership of the animal to be slaughtered are required, and the alcaldes in the towns and districts are directed to inspect the live animal, ascertain if it corresponds with the description on the owner's register, and authorize the slaughter. In order to make up for the reduction in municipal receipts occasioned by the above exemptions, municipal corporations are authorized to issue licenses for the sale of all liquors, cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, in whatsoever shape or form, and schedule or tariff of taxation on liquors and tobacco is proposed to the municipal corporations as follows: In towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, \$50; 10,000 to 15,000, \$60; 15,000 to 20,000, \$70; 20,000, \$80. No establishment whatever is to be allowed to sell articles subject to license, unless furnished with the latter. Failure to pay the required tax will result in payment of fines which shall be double the tax, and if necessary, besides, the closing of the establishment and imprisonment of the offender. In conclusion the order says: "It is hoped that this taxing of sales of liquors may have the effect of closing a number of saloons and taking temptation to drink away from the inhabitants, a vice of the island which tends to demoralize its people, cause misery and suffering to the innocent, and interfere materially with moral progress, upon which depends the success of any nation."

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1899.

Amends paragraph 11 of the Regulation pertaining to uniform, so that there is provided a fatigue hat of black or drab felt which shall be worn by all officers in the field and in garrison only on fatigue duty, and at target practice. For general officers a cord to be of gold, and for all other officers of gold and black silk interlaced, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Two common tents are allowed for non-commissioned officer instead of one "wall tent."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Depts. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and other points in the Departments necessary. (D. Colo., Dec. 31.)

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., will assume temporary command of the Dept. of Columbia. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. V., upon his relief from the command of the Dept. of California and the Dept. of the Columbia by Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., will proceed to Denver, Col., and assume command of the Dept. of the Colorado, relieving Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. V., who will then proceed to Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of exercising command of the Dept. of the Missouri. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, for duty as Adjutant General. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Capt. Fred M. Page, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 7th Army Corps, and will report to the Commanding General Division of Cuba for duty. (Div. Cuba, Jan. 4.)

Maj. John G. Evans, Insp. Gen., 1st Div. 7th Army Corps, is relieved from duty with the 7th Army Corps, and will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Havana, for duty. (Div. Cuba, Jan. 4.)

Maj. Charles G. Starr, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty on his staff, and to accompany him to Manila, P. I. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty as Adjutant General on his staff. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Maj. William A. Simpson, A. A. G., is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at the War Department, vice Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymtr. Gen., for the consideration of the case of Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg., only. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John D. Miloy, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Under orders issued Jan. 10 from A. G. O., Lieut. Col.

Philip Reade, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is relieved from duty with 1st Div., 2d Corps, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, reporting to Maj. Gen. Ludlow as Inspector General, Dept. of Havana.

The resignation by Maj. Thomas T. Knox, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., of his commission as Captain of Cavalry (6th Regt.), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 14, 1898. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Lieut. Col. John D. Miloy, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed, via San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, P. I., for duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Special Insp., Q. M. Dept., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Elmira, and thence to Rochester, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of unserviceable Q. M. property. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry N. Clark is assigned to duty at Guantanamo, Cuba. (D. S., Dec. 28.)

Q. M. Sergt. Frederick L. Fink (appointed Jan. 5, 1899, from Sergt., Troop G, 5th U. S. Cav.), will be sent to San Juan, P. R., for duty under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. W. Pullman, Q. M. U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., by Plant Steamship Company's steamer to Havana, and thence by rail to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, for duty as Chief Q. M. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will relieve Maj. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M. U. S. V., from his duties as Chief Q. M., 3d Div., 2d Corps, at Athens, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Col. Frank J. Hecker, Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Havana and thence to the Isle of Pines, Cuba, under special instructions. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, A. Q. M. U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and relieve Capt. David L. Hough, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., of his temporary duties as A. Q. M. and A. C. S. on U. S. transport Manitoba. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

The resignation by Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, A. Q. M. U. S. A., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry (9th Regiment), only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 14, 1898. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Capt. Jonathan N. Patton, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed from New York to Montauk, N. Y., on business pertaining to the closing of his Quartermaster's business at that point, and then return to New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. William F. Eckhardt, U. S. A., will report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (D. P. R., Dec. 21.)

Comy. Sergt. P. J. Blake, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, for duty. (D. Col., Dec. 28.)

Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher will proceed to Washington, D. C., on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. Charles Abel, now at Fort St. Philip, La., to Santiago, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. August Niemann, now at Santiago, Cuba, to Fort St. Philip, La. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Comy. Sergt. H. L. Green will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Comy. Sergt. Frank McCaffrey, now in Havana, Cuba, will report to Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, S. D., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

Comy. Sergt. C. A. Moberg, appointed from Sergeant Major, 5th Art., will proceed to Pinar del Rio, Cuba. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 4.)

Comy. Sergt. Otto Kraatz, S. D., will take station at Trinidad, in the Dept. of Santa Clara, for duty. (D. Cuba, Jan. 3.)

The resignation by Capt. Matt R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. A., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Infantry (3d Regt.), only, to take effect Dec. 20, 1898, is announced. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Comy. Sergt. Frederick Wagner, U. S. A., will report to Maj. John Little, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at San Juan, for duty. (D. P. R., Dec. 23, 1898.)

Maj. George W. Ruthers, C. S., U. S. V., Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Savannah, Ga., will proceed to Washington, D. C., with a view to appear before the Commission to Investigate the Conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. George M. Kaitschmidt (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from Q. M. Sergeant, 17th U. S. Inf.), now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Bayamo, Cuba, via Santiago, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. John D. Summerlin (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery I, 4th U. S. Art.), now at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Santiago Barracks, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, S. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Augusta, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Comy. Sergt. Thomas H. Jones will be sent to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Leave Col. Edward E. Dravo, Sub. Dept., extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S. and apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. R. Fleming Jones, U. S. A. (D. P. R., Dec. 15.)

A. A. Surg. C. M. Spaulding, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Paymont, P. R., for duty as Medical Officer at that post. (D. P. R., Dec. 22.)

Maj. Peter H. Egan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will at once make a thorough inspection of the hospitals and medical personnel in the District of Ponce. (D. P. R., Dec. 17.)

Maj. R. G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in place of Lieut. Col. William D. Woiverton, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., retired. (D. Col., Dec. 22.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Charles F. Ray, U. S. A., will report to the officer in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, San Juan, for duty. (D. P. R., Dec. 22.)

A. A. Surg. Charles S. Stern and Edward A. Southall, U. S. A., are assigned to duty at the General Hospital, San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 22.)

A. A. Surg. L. P. McCalla, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty at that post. (D. Col., Dec. 23.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph G. Wilson will accompany Battery C, 7th Art., on its march from Ponce to Santurce, P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 26.)

Maj. Rafael Echeverria, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

A. A. Surg. John C. Haskell, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

A. A. Surg. James H. Holloway, U. S. A., will proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the C. O. of the transport Massachusetts for duty. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

The S. O. of Jan. 4, 1899, W. D., directing Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, A. A. G., U. S. V., to proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty, is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Maj. Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board to meet at the Army Building, New York City, vice Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Percy M. Ashburn, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the C. O., 4th U. S. Inf., for duty, and accompany that regiment to Manila, P. I. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Augustus Hussey is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, and will proceed to Governors Island and report in person at Department Headquarters. (S. O. 7, D. E., Jan. 7.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. G. W. Pinckney will proceed to Havana for duty. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 7.)

Hosp. Stwd. Clark L. Brown will proceed to Fort Columbus en route to Havana. (Fort Ontario, Jan. 7.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Reynolds, U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty. (D. S., Dec. 28.)

Maj. John G. Davis, Brigade Surg. of Vols., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Havana, for duty. (D. Cuba, Jan. 3.)

Capt. George D. DeShon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. Percy M. Ashburn, U. S. A.; Hosp. Stwd. Charles J. Wahlgvist, Acting Hosp. Stwd. Sophus V. Richard will accompany the 4th Inf. (D. L., Jan. 7.)

A. A. Surg. Louis T. Hess, U. S. A.; Acting Hosp. Stwd. Charles E. Lane, will accompany the battalion of the 17th Inf. (D. L., Jan. 7.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Block, U. S. A., now stationed at San

Luis, Cuba, and A. A. Surg. F. R. Maura, U. S. A., now stationed at Guantanamo, Cuba, are ordered to appear Dec. 30, 1898, at the U. S. A. General Hospital before the Board of Medical Officers. (D. S., Dec. 27.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended to include Jan. 15, 1899. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg., relieved. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Alexander C. Ghieslin, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the C. O., 4th U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila, P. I. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur B. Smith, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will report to the C. O., 3d U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila, P. I., and on arrival there will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific for duty. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

So much of par. 9, S. O. 2, Jan. 4, W. D., as relates to Maj. Paul Clendenin, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), is amended so as to relieve him from further station at Key West Barracks, Fla., instead of Key West, Fla. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

So much of par. 9, S. O. 2, Jan. 4, W. D., as relates to Maj. Peter R. Egan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), is amended so as to relieve him from further station at Fort Hancock, N. J., instead of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended twenty-three days. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Hosp. Stew. Herman Harbers will be sent to Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Hosp. Stew. William E. Heywood is transferred to Fort Snelling, Minn. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Hosp. Stew. Oscar F. Temple will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

A. A. Surg. Persons, U. S. A., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will report to Washington, D. C., and report to Capt. R. P. P. Walwright, 1st Cav., Chief Muster Officer, for the purpose of examining enlisted men of the 3d Illinois Vol. Inf., about to be mustered out. (D. L., Jan. 9.)

The following named Hospital Stewards (appointed Jan. 5, 1899), are assigned to duty as follows: Henry T. Brown, Washington Barracks, D. C.; John W. Cleave, Arthur Neville and Kenneth G. Kincaid, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; John M. Corson and Oscar Lind, Savannah, Ga.; 7th Army Corps; Warren E. Dubois, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Patrick McElain, hospital ship Missouri; Clark L. Brown, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; William Machon, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Stuart G. Gibboney, Charleston, S. C.; 1st Army Corps; Fred H. Durham, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; William E. Heywood, Fort McHenry, Md.; Frederick Harstead, Fort Logan, N. Y.; Roots, Ark.; Jason D. Byers, Bedloe Island, N. Y.; Joel R. Lee and William Herbst, Fort Myer, Va.; William E. Whelan, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Charles C. Jacobs, Camp Hawley, Galveston, Tex.; Eugene C. Webb, Fort Frebie, Me.; Charles Frank, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Luther Thompson, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Charles H. Soil, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter.; C. Cooper Young, the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va.; Charles J. Wahlquist, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Frank Lahna, Fort Caswell, N. C.; George Ploets, San Carlos, Ariz. Ter.; Fred Welch, Fort Crook, Neb.; Adam Korn, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Walter M. Johnson, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Henry Feuerbach, Hospital ship Relief; Lyell R. Stewart, Hilton Head, S. C.; Charles L. Leonard, Nuevas, Cuba; George C. Douglas, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

A. A. Surg. W. W. Vibbert is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 11.)

These assignments of officers of the Medical Department, recently appointed, are made, and they will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty: 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, Asst. Surg. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

A. A. Surg. Samuel T. Welrick will proceed to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. B. W. Colner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for payment of clerks and messengers. (D. Col., Dec. 24.)

Maj. B. W. Colner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the troops of this command on the muster of Dec. 31, 1898, at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore.; at Boise Barracks and Fort Sherman, Idaho; Fort Walsh, Wyo., and camps at Dyea and Wrangell, Alaska. (D. Col., Dec. 24.)

The troops of the Dept. of Missouri will be paid as follows: The garrisons of Forts Reno and Sill, O. T.; Logan H. Roots, Ark., and Riley, Kan., by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., U. S. A.; Forts Crook and Robinson, Neb., by Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paymr., U. S. A.; Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo.; Army and Navy General Hospital, Fort Springs, Ark., and Battery G, 1st U. S. Art., Ardmore, I. T., by Maj. James Canby, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V.; Forts Nichols, Neb., and S. D., and Leavenworth, Kan., by Maj. William Monaghan, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. M., Dec. 20.)

Maj. George B. Guild and William H. Thrift, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., are assigned to pay the 4th Ohio Vol. Inf., at that place, about Jan. 20. (D. L., Jan. 4.)

Payments of troops in the Dept. of the Gulf will be made as follows: By Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., U. S. A. (Savannah, Ga.), at Tybee Island, Ga.; by Maj. Newton J. Foote, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (San Antonio, Texas); at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark and Ringgold and Camp Hawley, Texas; by Maj. George B. Guild, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at Fort McKershen, Ga.; by Maj. Louis Knapp, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; St. Francis Barracks and Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala., and Jackson Barracks, La.; by Maj. John C. Krause, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (San Antonio, Texas), at Fort Sam Houston and camp at San Antonio, Texas; by Maj. Merrill W. Lang, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at camps at Hiltonhead and Lands End, S. C.; by Maj. Hamilton S. Wallace, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at Sullivan Island, S. C. (D. G., Jan. 5.)

Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., U. S. A., and Maj. Henry H. Twombly, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Summerville, S. C., to pay the troops encamped near that point on rolls to Dec. 31, 1898. (D. G., Jan. 5.)

Maj. Hamilton S. Wallace, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the troops encamped near Knoxville, Tenn. (D. G., Jan. 5.)

Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the troops stationed at Gibraltar, Holguin, Sagua de Tanamo and Baracoa. (D. S., Dec. 28.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on Jan. 11, is granted Maj. B. B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. L., Jan. 7.)

The following assignments are made for the payment of troops in the Dept. of Santiago: Maj. R. S. Smith, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., Chief Paymr. to pay the 5th U. S. Inf. at Santiago Barracks, and the troops at the U. S. General Hospital, Santiago. Maj. Julius G. Sanders, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to pay the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., at Santiago and Morro Castle, Cuba. (D. S., Dec. 29.)

Maj. S. D. C. Hays, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to pay the 3d Illinois, and will proceed to Elgin, Woodstock, Rockford, Rochelle, Aurora, Ottawa, Streator, Pontiac, Kankakee and Joliet, Ill. (D. L., Jan. 5.)

Col. Asa B. Carey, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will be relieved from duty as Chief Paymr., Dept. of Lakes, by Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr. (D. L., Jan. 6.)

The order assigning Maj. E. A. Bigelow, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to pay the troops at Fort Wayne, Mich., is revoked. (D. L., Jan. 6.)

Maj. George E. Pickett, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to pay troops at Fort Wayne, Mich. (D. L., Jan. 6.)

Maj. Manly B. Curry and John R. Lynch, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., to assist in the payment of troops. (D. G., Jan. 10.)

Maj. Merrill W. Lang, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Athens, Ga., to pay the 3d New Jersey and the 15th Pennsylvania. (D. G., Jan. 10.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs. (Captain C. E. U. S. A.), will, upon his muster out of the Volunteers, repair to Washington, D. C., and proceed to make a detailed inspection of the permanent and temporary fortifications at the various harbors in Porto Rico. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., are ordered: Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (Captain, C. E. U. S. A.), from duty in the office of the Chief of Engrs., March 15, 1899, to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Maj. Thomas H. Hanbury, Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, upon his relief from duty at Detroit, Mich., by Maj. Thomas H. Hanbury, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and relieve Maj. Dan C. Kingman of the duties recently transferred to him by Lieut. Col. John Bidle, C. E., U. S. V. (Captain, C. E., U. S. A.) (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Maj. Thomas H. Hanbury, C. E., U. S. A., will take station at Detroit, Mich., and relieve Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, C. E., U. S. A., of the duties now in his charge, and report for duty at Chief Engineer of the 11th Lighthouse District. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the test of experimental shrapnel. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Capt. William S. Peirce, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to the St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, O. D., U. S. A., of the command of that depot, and will make not to exceed two additional journeys per month until March 31, 1899, between Rock Island Arsenal and the St. Louis Powder Depot, on business pertaining to the transfer of the command indicated. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection and test of seacoast gun carriages. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed two visits during the month of January, 1899, from Wilmington, Del., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the meetings of the Ordnance Board on matters relating to powders and high explosives. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Marge, Ord. Dept., will proceed during current month to Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, on official business. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

Capt. Frank R. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Massachusetts, on official business. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on business pertaining to the recently authorized experiments with 8-inch breech-loading rifle. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Harry H. Stout, O. D., U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, is granted 1st Lieut. Thales L. Ames, O. D., U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. John L. Chamberlain, C. O. O., U. S. V., is further extended one month and fifteen days. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry D. Borup, C. O. O., U. S. V., is changed to sick leave. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. O., U. S. V., is relieved from duty on the staff of the Major General commanding the 7th Army Corps, and will report for duty as C. O. O. of the staff of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following named officers of the U. S. Vol. Signal Corps will proceed to Havana, Cuba, reporting to Capt. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, for duty: Capt. Julien P. Wooten, Capt. Richard O. Richard, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, 1st Lieut. Albert J. Dillon. (D. P. R., Dec. 20.)

2d Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will take station at San Juan, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., Dec. 22.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Signal Corps, U. S. V., will proceed to his home. (D. P. R., Dec. 16.)

Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., on business pertaining to the supervision of the laying of military telegraph cables. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will comply with the requirements of Par. 4, S. O. 57, c. 2, D. P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 23.)

Maj. George P. Scriven, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as Signal Officer. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U. S. A., will accompany the 3d U. S. Inf. to the Philippine Islands, for service with that regiment. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Post Chaplain Henry A. Brown, will proceed to San Juan. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

Post Chaplain Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 22d U. S. Inf., for duty and will proceed with that regiment to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. Charles McK. Saltsman, 1st U. S. Cav., is relieved from temporary duty with Troop G of that regiment and will join his troop. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Jan. 15, 1899, is granted Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st U. S. Cav. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Par. 64, S. O. W. D., Dec. 27, directing following officers to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Huntsville, Ala., is revoked: 1st Lieut. William S. Scott, 1st U. S. Cav. (Major and A. A. G., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st U. S. Cav. (Major and C. O. O., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d U. S. Cav., is extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

The leave granted Capt. Curtis R. Hoppin, 2d U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

So much of Par. 54, S. O. 304, Dec. 27, 1898, W. D., as directs 2d Lieut. John H. Rice, 3d U. S. Cav., to report for examination for promotion before the board at Huntsville, Ala., is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Suples, 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, 4th U. S. Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report in person for duty to the C. O., 4th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Troop B (Watts'), 5th Cav., will change station from San Antonio to Utuado, P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 24.)

Pvt. F. P. Bunson, Troop B, 5th Cav., was officially reported accidentally killed by a revolver bullet, at Ponce on Jan. 9.

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Maj. Thomas C. Lebo, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and take station. (D. M., Jan. 3.)

Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and take station. (D. M., Jan. 3.)

2d Lieut. John D. Raymond, 6th U. S. Cav., is relieved from station at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., upon the expiration of his present sick leave, and will join his troop. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

The following transfers in the 6th U. S. Cav. are made, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, from Troop B to L; 2d Lieut. Herbert A. White, from Troop L to B. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. E. B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cav., will report as Assistant Muster Officer of South Carolina. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and

act upon the unseizable property of the 1st Cav. and 12th Inf., under orders to change station. (D. M., Dec. 28.)

1st Lieut. James H. Hughes, 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Athens, Ga., for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Dallas, Texas, for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Maj. John H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., will proceed to join his command. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art., will proceed to Macon, and report to Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, 7th Inf., Chief Muster Officer, for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, 2d U. S. Art., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d U. S. Art., will join Light Battery F, of that regiment. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., is extended seven days. (S. O. 6, D. E., Jan. 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 6.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

The leave for 10 days granted Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th Art., extended 10 days, from these headquarters, is further extended seven days. (S. O. 6, D. E., Jan. 9.)

Sergt. W. Laing, C. 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting Sergeant. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 1.)

Maj. E. Van Arsdel Andrus, 4th U. S. Art., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and assume the duties of Chief Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th U. S. Art., will report to Maj. E. Van Arsdel Andrus, 4th U. S. Art., at Columbia, S. C., for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th U. S. Art., will report to C. O., Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Sergt. John Francis, Battery A, 5th Art., is appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment, vice Charles A. Moberg, appointed Commissary Sergeant. (5th Art., Jan. 4.)

Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 5.)

Corps. Albert Devereux, A. and John Davis, C, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Merryn C. Buckley, 5th U. S. Art., is further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

2d Lieut. Edward H. Martin, 5th Art., will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Hancock, and report for temporary duty with Battery C. (S. O. 7, D. E., Jan. 10.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William P. Fenn, 5th U. S. Art., is further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

The leave for 15 days granted Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art., is extended three days. (S. O. 5, D. E., Jan. 7.)

1st Sergt. P. Egan, 1, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 4.)

Capt. Clarence Deems, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report as witness in the case of Pvt. Frank Harvey, Battery C, 6th Art. (S. O. 5, D. E., Jan. 7.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. R. H. McMaster, 6th Art. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 6.)

A Manila dispatch of Jan. 8 says: Pvt. Harry Silvey and Frank Kirkpatrick, 6th Art., while guarding a water boat astern the Newport, were attacked by the natives of the crew. Pvt. Silvey's skull was fractured, fatally, and Pvt. Kirkpatrick fell forward, but escaped with a few wounds.

Sick leave for 15 days, to take effect at the expiration of the ordinary leave granted him, is granted Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art. (S. O. 5, D. E., Jan. 11.)

Sick leave for two months from Dec. 28, 1898, is granted Maj. Frank C. Gragan, 6th U. S. Art. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

1st Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 6th U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as Assistant Muster Officer for the State of Massachusetts. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

1st Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., 7th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. A. C. Smith, W. P. Wooten, and Addl. 2d Lieut. A. A. Fries, C. E., are relieved from duty as members of the G. C. M. convened at Willets Point, N. Y., by orders of W. D., Oct. 6, 1898, and 1st Lieut. G. P. Howell, 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Sherwood A. Cheney and Frederick W. Altstaetter, C. E., are detailed as members of the said Court. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Light Battery C (Lemly's), 7th Art., will change station from Ponce to Santurce, P. R. The movement will be made by marching. (D. P. R., Dec. 24.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. R. L. Carmichael is extended 23 days. (S. O. 5, D. E., Jan. 7.)

2d Lieut. D. McConch, 7th Art., is granted seven days' leave. (Fort Adams, Jan. 9.)

Sergt. J. L. Hearn, 7th Art., is detailed Acting Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Warren, Jan. 4.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st U. S. Inf., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George A. Detchmendy, 1st U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., is still further extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

The extension of sick leave granted Col. Evan Miles, 1st U. S. Inf., is further extended three months. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

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sources of the Philippines for the Secretary of Agricul-
ture, is said to have organized a force of about fifty ex-
perts from the Volunteer troops at Manila to aid him in
his researches. He will investigate the fauna and in-

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BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

sect life of the islands, and particularly what indigenous
vegetable products can be made profitable crops in the
United States. A similar inquiry will be made in Cuba.

The New York "Real Estate Record and Guide," with
that flippant disregard of facts and experience too com-
mon in American papers, speaks of the ideal of the sol-
dier as "the supremacy of the military arm." This is
certainly not the ideal of the American soldier. It did
not show itself during our Civil War when the opportu-
nities which offered to make it apparent were put aside
without a moment's hesitation by more than one of the
great leaders of the war. The only one who showed any
disposition to the contrary was McClellan, and he never
yielded to the temptation if it ever came to him. The
patience and loyal submission with which our much
tried soldiers yielded obedience to ignorance and folly, at
the sacrifice of all that men hold most dear in the world,
because the laws and the constitution so required
showed that, with the American soldier at least, the
duties of good citizenship had the first place. The men
in our Army and Navy to-day are just as loyal, just as
true, and whatever dangers there may be in expansion
they do not come from the men who have planted the
American flag so far in the van. The country can line
up to it or withdraw, as it thinks proper; in either case
the liberty and the rights of Americans, whether they
be such by choice or through the fortune of war, will be
entirely safe in the keeping of our Army and Navy.

The Boston "Journal" chooses the 6th Massachusetts,
Col. E. Rice, as the text of an article showing that the
responsibility for sickness in camps does not rest upon
the War Department. As the result of the application
to his command of regular methods of discipline, Col.
Rice, as the "Journal" informs us, brought his command
"back to Boston, after having been in the Porto Rico
campaign, in such condition that over nine hundred
men were well enough to march through the streets of
the city in heavy marching order." The "Journal" very
soundly reasons that if the officers in command of other
Volunteer regiments did not do the same it was because
they did not understand their business or were made the
victims of association in the same camp with those who
did not. Two companies of this regiment came from
Fitchburg, Mass., and that city gave the Colonel and
Mrs. Rice a banquet and reception to show their appre-
ciation of the sound sense and competent attention to
duty which relieved the regiment from the serious con-
dition in which it found itself on its arrival in Porto
Rico. The Fitchburg "Morning Sun" describes the func-
tions as large and enthusiastic and gives excellent por-
traits of the two honored guests.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) "Dispatch" says: "In connection
with the favorable report of the Military Affairs Com-
mittee of the House on the Alger Army bill, it is noted
that every important recommendation of Gen. Miles is
rigidly excluded. The feature of the bill, as reported, is
that it creates about 1,000 good places to be filled by
political favor. This feature is enough to condemn the
whole measure, and to create serious apprehension re-
garding the future of the Army, but in it lies the strength
of the Alger plan in Congress. Much of this patronage
may be distributed upon the suggestion of members of
Congress, the remainder going to the favorites of depart-
ment officials and the friends of other politicians. The
Senate Committee has not yet acted upon the bill pre-
pared by Gen. Miles. It contains no provision for polit-
ical rewards, and there is naturally less haste in bringing
it forward." The Miles bill calls for 4,781 officers, and
the Hull bill provides for 3,732. The greatest objection to
the thorough systematic plan presented by Gen. Miles is
that it calls for so many officers. These places would not
be filled necessarily with political favorites, but they can-
not be filled by trained military men, for the country
does not contain them. This is the greatest objection to
any sudden large increase of the Army. We cannot ex-
pand our educational means as rapidly as we can the
commissioned force. Army officers are awake to these
difficulties, and they exist without regard to the mode
by which the untrained officers would be brought into
the service.

Hon. William R. Day, who is accused of using direct
and common-sense methods in diplomacy that upset all
the old notions of formal intercourse of this kind, made
an interesting speech in Canton, O., Jan. 2, in which he
said: "I have often been asked how it was possible to
make progress in a commission having equal representa-
tion from the two nations. While this fact did not pre-
vent fullest discussion, the United States having made
all the concessions which it believed just and fair was
obliged to insist that its terms be accepted. The publi-
cation of the proceedings will show that nothing can be
further from the truth than to assume that the United
States adopted toward Spain a policy of 'stand and de-
liver.' The American Commissioners heard with respect
and endeavored to answer with firmness every proposi-
tion advanced by the Spanish Commission." He paid a
very high compliment to President McKinley, whom he
styled "the Commander-in-Chief, in fact as in name, of
an Army and a Navy whose deeds are unparalleled in
the history of warfare and have made the fact of Ameri-
can citizenship a passport to the respect if not the affec-
tion of all the peoples of the world."

General surprise was felt at an order sending Ensign
F. H. Ainsworth to Guam and honorably discharging him
on arrival at that island. Why a deserving young offi-
cer should be marooned by official order was what puzzled
his friends. It turned out that some expressions in a
letter from him led the Department to think that he
wanted to go to Guam to ascertain what openings there
were for a young man on that island, 100 miles in cir-
cumference, and the Department willing to encourage
such very first-class immigration made an order to suit
his supposed wishes. Subsequently it was changed, as
he has no intention of exile to Guam.

Gen. H. C. Egbert (Colonel 22d U. S. Infantry), hav-
ing recently been ordered, in a hurry, from Fort Thomas
to Fort Crook, to go with his regiment to Manila, the
"Commercial-Tribune" says: With such a long and dis-
tinguished record in the service as Gen. Egbert has, be-
ing a hero of both the Civil and Spanish wars, and badly
wounded in each conflict, it would seem that he ought to
be saved from distant and severe duty. It is but six
months ago that he walked calmly at the head of the 6th
Infantry in the hell field beneath San Juan Hill, com-
manding that iron regiment from daybreak till past
noonday, under murderous fire, and fell finally just as
the charge began upon Fort San Juan. A strong and
sincere interest will always be felt by Cincinnatians in
Gen. Egbert's career, his personal as well as military
qualities having gained him the highest esteem and the
most affectionate regard here.

Queen Victoria has conferred on the 21st Lancers,
who made the charge at Omdurman, the designation of
"The Empress of India's" Lancers. Unofficially they
were known as the "Dumpties."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1865.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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PETITIONS AGAINST THE POST EXCHANGE.

The zeal shown by some of the advocates of total abstinence to promote temperance in the Army by forbidding the sale of beer at the post exchanges is not according to knowledge. The canteen, or post exchange, as it is now called, is not a new institution. It is an effort, and the most successful one thus far made, to solve a problem which has confronted civilized nations ever since standing armies were instituted. The necessity for furnishing troops with the means of refreshing themselves with articles of food, delicacies and beverages in excess of those provided by the Government for their regular subsistence, has always been recognized, and the best means of accomplishing this object has been a constant source of solicitude and care on the part of those responsible for the discipline and efficiency of armies. The canteen tenant and the regimental canteen in the English Army, the sutler, the post trader and the canteen, or post exchange, in the Army of the United States are different names by which the establishment has been known by means of which soldiers have been supplied with extra articles of food and drink, as well as knick-knacks and notions necessary to their comfort. From time to time as objectionable features have manifested themselves in connection with the management of these institutions, the regulations governing them have been modified in order that the evil might be corrected; so that the canteen as it at present exists in the Army, has been evolved from the experience of centuries.

The regulations under which the canteen or post exchange is now conducted, have been in operation for the past ten years, by orders of the War Department, and can be found in the United States Army Regulations of 1895. The commanding officer of each post is held accountable for the strict observance of these regulations, in which he is assisted by a canteen council composed of three officers, one of whom is the officer in immediate charge of the canteen. It is also under the supervision of the officer of the day, whose duty it is to see that good order is maintained. The articles purchased by the soldier from the canteen are sold at a very small advance above cost and expenses. Whatever profits accrue are divided among the different organizations serving at the post, and under the supervision of company commanders, are expended in the purchase of vegetables, butter, milk, eggs, cheese, game, turkeys, chickens and an endless variety of things for the improvement of the soldier's bill of fare.

The room in the canteen which is set apart as a social hall, may be very properly termed the soldier's clubroom. This is well lighted and comfortably heated, and those who so desire, resort there in the evenings, meeting their comrades, taking a glass of beer if they feel so disposed, and where they smoke, play chess, checkers, dominoes or cards (gambling of all kinds and drinking to intoxication, being prohibited). A light lunch may be had if ordered. The regulations prohibit the sale of anything of an alcoholic nature except beer.

With these surroundings the men are contented and happy, and they are saved from the temptation to visit outside places of resort of a questionable character. This is exemplified in the fact that soon after the canteen became an established feature of Fort Sidney, Neb., the number of drinking saloons in the town of Sidney was reduced one-half from the want of soldier patronage. Under the same conditions, and for the same reason, several saloons in the neighborhood of Fort Porter at Buffalo, N. Y., closed out. At Fort Davis, Texas, the adjoining village, which was full of whisky dens prior to the establishment of the canteen at the post, was left without one. The result of introducing the canteen at Fort McIntosh, Texas, was, that the number of cases tried by court martial in the following month, was as seven is to twenty-two, in favor of the influence exerted by the canteen.

Soon after the canteen, or post exchange, as it has more recently been called, became a fixed institution throughout the Army, the official report of the Adjutant General disclosed the fact that desertions had greatly decreased; the report of the Judge Advocate's Depart-

ment showed that the number of cases tried by courts martial was not nearly so large; the report of the Medical Department indicated fewer cases of sickness resulting from over indulgence in intoxicants, and the Paymaster General's reports showed a marked increase in deposits by soldiers, of the savings from their pay. From this it will be seen that the military authorities have had great reason to congratulate themselves upon the marked success which has attended their efforts to elevate the standard of morals among the enlisted men of the Army; and this has been accomplished mainly through the agency of the canteen. The immediate predecessor of the canteen, was the post trader, a civilian, whose sole object was to make money, as he did not always find it profitable to carry on business in connection with garrisons where he was brought into competition with similar establishments in the immediate vicinity; the troops at such posts were left dependent upon outside parties for supplies; they would otherwise have purchased at their own store. In such cases the commanding officer being powerless to regulate the use of intoxicants by the men, instead of preventing drunkenness could only resort to trial by court martial after excesses had been committed. The fact is that the moral standing of those composing the United States Army, as far as sobriety and orderly conduct is concerned, is now much in advance of that of an equal number of the class of civilians from among whom soldiers are generally enlisted.

It is hardly to be supposed that the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other societies organized for the purpose of elevating the standard of morals among the people, should have a greater interest in the condition of the soldier, than those under whose charge he is, with whom his life is so intimately associated, and who are dependent upon him for faithful and intelligent service in time of need. The success which has attended the efforts of the officers of the Army to improve its condition in this respect would seem to indicate that the promotion of sobriety and good conduct on the part of the soldier, might safely be left to their keeping. The assistance of outside societies will be gladly accepted by the Army when exerted in the proper way. When they have done for the civilian what has been accomplished by the War Department for the Army, they will receive the grateful acknowledgments. If instead of endeavoring to deprive the military establishment of the means by which it has been able to realize so much benefit; if instead of endeavoring to render it powerless to control the traffic in spirits, thereby placing it helplessly at the mercy of those dens of vice which always seek the camp and the garrison, for the purpose of obtaining the soldier's patronage, they would exert their energies in the direction of abolishing in the neighborhood of every Army post drinking saloons conducted by wicked and unscrupulous persons, and over which the Army can exercise no control, or at least restricting them to a condition which would render them capable of doing the least harm, their services will be highly appreciated. The War Department, to the extent of its jurisdiction, has abolished drinking saloons entirely, substituting a club-room for the soldiers. When these societies have done more on their part, or as much, the petitions against the canteen will be entitled to some respect; as it is, they are promoting intemperance and not temperance.

ORDNANCE DEVICES.

The War Department has settled upon the Lewis range finder for permanent use and has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$90,000 to procure range finders for seacoast fortifications. The Board of Ordnance Officers appointed to look into this matter, has reported that for secondary stations either the Lewis or Rafferty range finder might be adopted with advantage. For primary stations the Lewis range finder was the only one recommended. As the Lewis finder is a cheaper instrument than the Rafferty and is considered equally good, it has been adopted for secondary as well as for primary stations. In addition to the range finders, the War Department has placed orders for azimuth instruments for use with the siege trains. These instruments are used in obtaining the ranges in siege batteries.

The subject of proper telescopic sights for the heavy defence guns has, during the past two years, given the Army Ordnance officers much concern. The sight used on all of the great guns of the British Army was adopted by our Army, but owing to certain defects, it has been found impracticable to use this sight any longer. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has accordingly recommended the adoption of the Service Sight, a telescopic sight of purely American design and construction. Within the past few weeks, the War Department has placed an order with the firm of Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, for 300 telescopic sights of the new design, which when delivered will be immediately attached to the seacoast guns.

Ordnance officers are nearly unanimously of the opinion that the addition of the new sights will greatly increase the accuracy of fire of the heavy guns. Although the American sight is, in appearance, very like the Scott sight, it is a far superior instrument. The essential difference is that the new sight is provided with the famous "Brashear prisms," which produce an erect image, and not an inverted one, as is the case with the English telescopic sight. This defect in the Scott sight has given the gunners in the heavy artillery much trouble and has greatly diminished the efficiency of the larger guns. In fact, it was nearly impossible to get the men to use the telescopic sight, as they preferred the open sight to one which gave an inverted image. Owing to the limited de-

mand made by the Government for the Scott English sight, it was realized that there was not sufficient inducement for the American opticians to devote themselves to the question. This was prior to the Spanish war. Since the discontinuance of hostilities the Ordnance Department and American makers have been devoting much attention to the subject of telescopic sights, with the result that the present American sight has been constructed and adopted by the United States Army.

In detail the new telescopic sight is of the same weight and dimensions as the Scott sight, and has a field of view of six degrees, with a magnifying power of eight. The deflection scale is graduated to minutes, and the greatest reading is 2 degrees 30 minutes each side of 0°. The deflection is adjusted by means of an outside scale, or, what is of inestimable advantage, at any time by the gunner without removing his eye from the eye-piece. Besides being adapted for the heavy guns of the seacoast artillery, the new sight can be advantageously used in connection with the guns of the field and siege artillery. With the completion of the present order, the War Department will possess 450 large telescopic sights.

Pressure for officers in all corps of the Navy continues to exist, and no one is escaping the call of the Government. The line is deficient in numbers to such an extent that it has been necessary to graduate prematurely this year's class at Annapolis; the Engineers want at least 100 men for their corps, which cannot be secured unless the personnel bill passes or some special legislation is enacted, and the Paymaster General says he cannot get along without twenty-five more Assistant Paymasters. Now the Civil Engineers have been found wanting in numbers (only), but there being no limit fixed by law to the strength of this corps the Secretary of the Navy intends to provide all that the exigencies of the service require. He has ordered a special examination to be held at the Washington Navy Yard Jan. 23, from which the higher candidates in the competition will be selected and appointed. Hundreds of applications have been received and there is no doubt that some excellent men will be secured. Five, and possibly more, will be commissioned. The Secretary has issued rules governing appointments to the rank of civil engineer, which fix the age limits at 25 and 35 years, prescribe medical examination first, and if rejected the candidate is not examined otherwise. Applications for permits to be examined must be made to the Secretary of the Navy. Each applicant must present testimonials as to character, evidence of American citizenship, evidence of having received a degree in the civil engineering course of some professional institution of good repute and a record of at least three years' practical experience as a civil engineer. The candidate will be furnished with a list of the studies which the examination may cover.

The Government is preparing to extend gradually the number of coaling stations and naval depots on our new islands, and within this year the United States will have suitable stations at many of the colonies. At San Juan the naval station has been placed in fairly efficient order by the expenditure of a small sum, and more will be devoted later to enlarging the facilities there. A Commander is in charge with a corps of assistants and thousands of tons of coal will be shipped there soon for the convenience of ships cruising in that locality. The terrible sanitary condition of the so-called naval station at Havana renders it impracticable to proceed there, with the expedition that is desired, but attention will be given at least to bettering the state of affairs temporarily. The disposition of the floating dock taken there by Spain just before the war is unsettled, but eventually it will undoubtedly be added to the equipment of that yard. A well equipped naval station will be placed on the island of Guam within a short time, and bids have been opened for the construction of marine barracks, buildings for officers' quarters and a residence for the Governor, besides a store house and coal shed, necessary outbuildings and a large iron pier with all necessary facilities for coaling war vessels. The barracks will have accommodations for several hundred marines, and the quarters will be ample for the details which will constitute Guam's American colony for the present. Over \$300,000 will be expended under the present plans. It is necessary to transport every article required, and for this reason the expense of construction will be large. With stations at Guam, Honolulu and Cavite, the United States will have a chain across the Pacific unequalled by any other nation in the world. The Government is proceeding on the theory that the islands are ours, and no time should be lost in making the best possible use of them.

The good gunnery of the Americans in our naval fights is not to be allowed to fall for want of continued practice, and now that more time can be given to the instruction of seamen gunners the Navy Department has prepared to order the Lancaster to begin the course which was laid down a year ago, but interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities. The Lancaster has been restored to her old duty as gunnery vessel and left Portsmouth recently for Port Royal, which is to be her headquarters hereafter. Fifty gunners are on board, who will be exercised in the next three months in their duties. As soon as repairs to the monitor Amphitrite have been completed she will start for Port Royal with fully as large a class on board for similar instruction. When these men graduate other classes will be sent to the ships to take their places.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner, from the Scorpion when out of commission to the Vermont as Executive Officer.
Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, from the Scorpion when out of commission to the Constellation.
Lieut. E. B. Underwood, from the Yankee to the Alliance as Executive Officer.
Lieut. J. Franklin, retired, from the Bureau of Navigation to home.
Lieut. J. C. Soley, retired, from the Vermont to home.
Lieut. W. Alderice, from the Alliance to home.
Lieut. William Cox, from the Solace to home.
Lieut. W. J. Wilson, from Branch Hydrographic Office at Chicago, to home.
Ensign A. Houston, from the Newark to home.
Ensign A. J. Wadhams, from the Mayflower to the Detroit.
Ensign C. T. Jewell, from the Mayflower to the Detroit.
Naval Cadet C. T. Owens, order of 3d, detaching him from the Indiana and ordering to the Vixen, revoked.
Surg. I. W. Kite, promoted Surgeon, with relative rank of Lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1898.
Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, from the Solace to home.
Chief Engr. T. Williamson, from special duty in connection with coaling ships at sea to home.
Chief Engr. E. B. H. Wharton, retired, from duty as Inspector of material at Tharlow, Pa., to home.
P. A. Engr. J. T. Smith, retired, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.
Asst. Engr. W. O. Chrisman, retired, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.
Chief Engr. H. B. Nones, retired, from works of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., to home.
Chief Engr. R. S. Griffin, from Mayflower when out of commission to the Dolphin.
P. A. Engr. C. Bryan, from the Dolphin to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

JAN. 7.—Lieut. E. Lloyd, Jr., relieved as Executive Officer of, but remain on duty on board, the Solace.
Lieut. F. W. Coffin, from the Wabash and to Solace as Executive Officer.
Lieut. W. M. Crose, to additional duty as Inspector of equipment at works of W. B. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va.
Asst. Surg. E. J. Grow, from the Amphitrite and to the Massachusetts.
Asst. Surg. E. Thompson, from the Massachusetts and to the Asiatic Station, via Solace.
Asst. Surg. C. D. Langhorne, from the Naval Academy and to Asiatic Station, via Solace.
Asst. Engr. W. S. Smith, retired, to additional duty as Inspector of machinery at works of Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore.
Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, from Navy Yard, Washington, and immediately to Naval Hospital, Washington.
Asst. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, from Naval Hospital, New York, and to Naval Academy.
Asst. Paymr. L. Poessel, from the Concord and settle accounts.
Asst. Surg. C. H. DeLaney, from the Wabash to the Amphitrite.
Chief Engr. G. W. Sennar, retired, from duty in connection with coal inspection at Newport News, to home.
Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, from Naval Hospital, Washington, and to Asiatic Station, via Solace.
Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, retired, from special duty at Athens, Pa., to home.
P. A. Engr. J. J. Barry, retired, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.
Asst. Engr. C. W. Livermore, retired, from Union Iron Works to home.
Chief Engr. G. J. Burnap, retired, Feb. 10, Section 1444, Rev. Stat.
Mate Charles Wilson, retired, Feb. 10, Section 1444, R. S.
Asst. Paymr. S. Bryan, to the Solace.
Chief Engr. G. F. Kutz, retired, from the works of Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., to home.
Asst. Paymr. G. C. Schafer, to the Petrel, via the Solace.
P. A. Paymr. G. G. Seibels, from the Petrel and to the Concord.
Lieut. F. P. Crockett, Ensigns C. C. Billings and K. F. Martens, honorably discharged Jan. 6.
Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford, Lieut. J. C. Dow, P. A. Engrs. W. H. Carswell and C. M. Green and Ensign F. H. Alinsworth, honorably discharged Jan. 7.

JAN. 9.—Lieut. C. C. Marsh, upon expiration of leave to Naval Observatory, Washington.
Lieuts. W. H. Caldwell and J. A. Gorgas, Jr., from the Resolute to home.
Lieuts. F. E. Swanstrom, F. R. Wall and S. E. Woodworth, from the Nero to home.
Ensign W. A. O'Malley, from the Abarenda to home.
Ensign F. H. Alinsworth, to home instead of to the Yosemite.
Naval Cadets W. T. Tarrant and D. E. Theelen, from the Vixen and to the Resolute, per steamer of Jan. 14.
Med. Insp. R. C. Persons, from the Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction and to charge of Naval Hospital, Cavite, P. I., via Solace.
Surg. W. H. Rush, from the Richmond to the Solace.
P. A. Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, to the Montgomery.
Pay Dir. A. A. Smith, to additional duty with accounts of the Resolute.
Chief Engr. D. P. Jones, retired, from Homestead Steel Works, Munhall, Pa., to home.
P. A. Engr. J. T. Pemberton, retired, from Inspector of machinery, East Orange, N. J., to home.
Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, to the Yosemite immediately.
Surg. L. W. Curtis, from the Montgomery, to home and wait orders.
Asst. Paymr. R. Coffin, from the Resolute to home.
Asst. Engr. F. N. Freeman, from the Cincinnati, to Asiatic Station, via the Solace.
P. A. Engr. H. O. Stickney, from the Chicago to the Princeton.

P. A. Engr. J. B. Patton, from the Princeton to the Chicago.
Surg. T. H. Streets, from the Solace and to duty as member of Medical Board of Examiners, Naval Laboratory.
P. A. Engr. U. T. Holmes, from the Naval Academy and to Asiatic Station, via Solace.
Asst. Engr. D. V. H. Allen and P. A. Engr. J. E. Palmer, to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.
Asst. Engr. C. B. Forgham, from the Nero to home.
Asst. Engr. E. M. Jennings, honorably discharged Jan. 9.
Paymr. Clerk A. S. Porter, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. E. Putnam, as Chief Clerk to General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Paymr. Clerk G. B. Ryan, appointment on nomination of P. A. Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, for duty on the Montgomery, revoked.
Paymr. Clerk G. B. Ryan, appointed on nomination of P. A. Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, for duty on the Yosemite.
Paymr. Clerk J. J. Motley, appointed on nomination of Paymr. H. T. Skidding, retired, to assist in settlement of accounts of Auxiliary Naval Force, and Navy Yard, League Island.

Paymr. Clerk Otto Berlin, appointed on nomination of P. A. Paymr. J. H. Merriam for duty on the Montgomery.
JAN. 10.—Comdr. B. F. Tilley, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to charge of recruiting rendezvous and Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut. Comdr. H. Vall, retired, from recruiting rendezvous, Chicago, to home.
Lieut. R. M. Hughes, from the Machias, and to duty on ships in reserve, Navy Yard, League Island.
Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Department's order, detaching him from the Scorpion and ordering to the Constellation and ordered to the New Orleans.
Ensign R. I. Curtin, from the Massachusetts to the Machias.
Ensign L. S. Thompson, from the Badger, and to temporary ordnance duty at Navy Yard, New York.
Ensign R. B. Belknap, from the Indiana and to the Badger.
Naval Cadet Z. E. Briggs, from New York to the Machias.

Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, from the Puget Sound Naval Station and to the Asiatic Station, steamer of Feb. 2.
Asst. Surg. C. R. Burr, from the Nero and ordered to the Puget Sound Naval Station.
P. A. Surg. C. F. Stokes, to additional duty at Naval Hospital, New York.

Surg. J. M. Steele, from the Monadnock, to home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. C. J. Decker, from the Monocacy to the Monadnock.

P. A. Surg. J. Stoughton, from duty on Asiatic Station and to the Monocacy.

P. A. Surg. A. R. Wentworth, from Naval Hospital, New York, and to Independence.

Surg. C. T. Hibbett, from the Independence, to home and wait orders.

Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, from the Chicago, to home and wait orders.

Pay Insp. C. W. Slamm, to the Chicago, Feb. 1, as Fleet Paymr.

Paymr. W. J. Thomson, to additional duty with accounts of U. S. S. Michigan.

P. A. Paymr. P. V. Mohun, to additional duty at Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Asst. Paymr. G. H. Venable, from Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and settle accounts.

Asst. Paymr. W. B. Rogers, from the Michigan to home.

Asst. Paymr. G. R. Venable, when accounts at Navy Yard, Pensacola, are settled, to Naval Station, Key West.

Asst. Paymr. F. R. Maloney, from the Naval Station, Key West, to home.

Asst. Paymr. H. P. Ash, from the Mayflower and to the Badger.

Asst. Paymr. W. L. Sawyer, from the Badger to home.

Asst. Paymr. C. W. Eliason, from the Abarenda to home.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Cathcart, from the Vixen to home.

Asst. Paymr. J. Brooks, to additional duty to take up accounts on the Abarenda and Vixen.

Asst. Engr. P. Washington, from the Yosemite and to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Asst. Engr. G. B. Rice, from the Yosemite and to the Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Acting Carpenter W. E. Powell, from the Yosemite and to Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

Paymr. Clerk G. Hudson, appointment on nomination of Paymr. R. T. M. Ball for duty on the Chicago, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk G. Hudson, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. S. Bryan for duty on board the Solace.

JAN. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, retired, from the Franklin to home.

Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, from the Navy Yard, New York, to the Franklin.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, to the Resolute, per steamer of Jan. 18, cancelled.

Lieut. Y. Noel, from the Marblehead and granted sick leave for three months.

Lieut. W. A. Gill, orders of Jan. 5 amended so as he will conduct a draft of men to Asiatic Station, per steamer of Jan. 17.

P. A. Surg. J. F. Urie, from marine recruiting rendezvous, Boston, and to the Dolphin.

Surg. J. E. Gardner, from the Dolphin and to marine recruiting rendezvous, Boston.

Chief Engr. C. R. Roelker, to Navy Yard, Washington.

Chief Engr. J. S. Ogden, from Navy Yard, Washington to the Richmond.

P. A. Engr. R. D. Taylor, retired, from the Richmond to home.

Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayers, from duty as Inspector of engineering material to Nicetown, Pa., to home.

Chief Engr. A. V. Zane, from duty in connection with Civil Service Commission and to Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Pa.

Chief Engr. H. Webster, to additional duty on Civil Service Commission.

Asst. Engr. M. Warner, from Rome Locomotive Works to home.

P. A. Engr. E. F. White, from duty with Rainbow to home.

Lieut. H. W. Grinnell, Lieut. (J. G.) A. H. Dutton, P. A. Engrs. R. S. Talbot and B. C. Ball, Asst. Engrs. W. H. Messenger, Add. Anderson and T. E. Brady, honorably discharged Jan. 10.

Lieut. J. F. Scheller, honorably discharged Jan. 11.

Pharm. I. N. Hurd, from Navy Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., and to Naval Hospital at Cavite, via Solace.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Hopkins, appointment on nomination of Asst. Paymr. H. P. Ash for duty on the Mayflower, revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr. Clerk R. H. Kemp, appointment on nomination of Asst. Paymr. F. R. Maloney for duty on Naval Station, Key West, revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr. Clerk W. L. Sawyer for duty on Badger, revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr. Clerk W. P. Brooks, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. G. R. Venable, is revoked, when accounts are settled.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, order of 21st ult., detaching him from command of the Caesar and ordering to Havana, Cuba, revoked. He will command the Glacier instead of proceeding to Havana.

Lieut. A. Reynolds, from Bureau of Equipment and to the Franklin.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin, from the Indiana and to Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford, from Pensacola and to the island of Guam, via the Yosemite.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, from Navy Yard, New York, and to duty on vessels in reserve at Navy Yard, League Island.

Lieut. G. R. Evans, so much of order of Dec. 29 as directs him to proceed home, is revoked, and he will proceed to Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett, from Navy Yard, New York, and to the Indiana.

Lieut. De W. C. Coffman, from the Prairie and immediately to the Marblehead.

Asst. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, from Inspector of merchant vessels at New York and to office of Commandant, New York, Jan. 16.

Lieut. W. S. Seecombe, from command of the Glacier to home.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, retired, Jan. 12, Section 1453.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, so much of order of Dec. 29 as directs him to proceed home, is revoked and he will proceed to the Wabash immediately.

Pay Insp. C. W. Slamm, so much of order of Jan. 10 as directs him to report as Fleet Paymaster, Chicago, is revoked.

Sailmaker G. Van Mater, detached as Inspector of hull material, Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, and to the Wabash.

Carpenter H. Rigby, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa., as Inspector of hull material, Jan. 16.

Mate F. Muller, from the Richmond and to command coal barge No. 2 for charge of all Government coal at Guantanamo.

Paymr. Clerk George Hudson, revocation of appointment on the Chicago, to take effect when his services are required for Solace.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 30.—Capt. C. A. Doyen, ordered to duty as member of a G. C. M. Jan. 4, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

2d Lieut. D. D. Porter, ordered to duty as member of a G. C. M. Jan. 4, at Newport, R. I.

2d Lieut. L. M. Gulick, detached from the San Juan Naval Station and ordered home.

1st Lieut. H. C. Haines, ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

JAN. 4.—2d Lieut. A. T. Marix, leave extended for three days.

JAN. 12.—Capt. C. A. Doyen, granted two days' extension of leave.

The following named 2d Lieutenants, appointed for service during the war, have been honorably discharged: Robert E. Carnody and Oliver C. Hine, from and after Dec. 31, 1898, and Randolph C. Berkeley, Randolph M. Appleton, Louis A. Frothingham, Charles A. Taussig and Philip S. Brown, from and after Jan. 8, 1899.

Capt. W. P. Biddle, granted leave for one month from Jan. 9, 1899, and to report, at expiration of leave at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., for duty.

1st Lieut. John A. Lejeune, granted 10 days' extension of leave.

2d Lieut. R. F. Wynne, detached from U. S. S. Oregon and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C.

2d Lieut. R. E. Walker, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Solace.

2d Lieut. Henry Leonard, detached from the U. S. S. Solace and ordered to proceed to his home.

Maj. P. L. Denny, Q. M., granted leave of absence for one day.

1st Lieut. J. H. Russell, detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Yosemite.

2d Lieut. H. C. Davis, detached from U. S. S. Iowa and ordered to proceed to his home.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 10, 1899:

Ensign Louis R. De Steiguer, to be a Lieutenant (J. G.), from Nov. 22, 1898, vice Whittesey, promoted.

Ensign Lewis C. Heilner, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Dec. 9, 1898 (subject to examination), vice Osborn, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) Albert C. Dieffenbach, to be a Lieutenant from Dec. 9, 1898, vice Heilner, promoted.

Ensign William W. Phelps, to be a Lieutenant (J. G.) from Dec. 9, 1898, vice Dieffenbach, promoted.

Commo. Albert Kautz, to be a Rear-Admiral from Dec. 25, 1898, vice Bunce, retired.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers, to be a Commodore from Dec. 25, 1898, vice Kautz, promoted.

Comdr. Edwin White, to be a Captain, from Dec. 25, 1898, vice Capt. Rodgers, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell, to be a Commander, from Dec. 25, 1898, vice White, promoted.

Asst. Engr. Robert K. Crank, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from Aug. 6, 1898, vice McKelroy, promoted.

Asst. Engr. Stanford E. Moses, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from Sept. 19, 1898 (subject to examination), vice Bartlett, promoted.

Asst. Engr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from Oct. 11, 1898, vice Bieg, promoted.

Asst. Engineer Walter Ball, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from Oct. 12, 1898, vice Gage, promoted.

P. A. Engr. John L. Gow, to be a Chief Engineer from Oct. 30, 1898, vice Dunning, retired.

Asst. Engr. Edward S. Kellogg, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from Oct. 30, 1898 (subject to examination), vice Gow, promoted.

P. A. Engr. George E. Burd, to be a Chief Engineer, from Nov. 8, 1898, vice Hahlgurst, retired.

Asst. Engr. David Van H. Allen, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from Nov. 8, 1898, vice Burd, promoted.

P. A. Engr. Walter M. McFarland, to be a Chief Engineer, from Nov. 20, 1898, vice Galt, retired.

Mr. Edward Grahame Parker, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Surgeon, to fill a vacancy.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adml. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. At Havana. Address there.

BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. At Havana. Address there.

CHICAGO, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Navy Yard, New York.

CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Key West, Fla. Will proceed to New York. Address mail care U. S. Dispatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York City.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Santiago. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Key West, Fla. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

INDIANA, Capt. M. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. En route to New York, thence to Havana. Address Navy Yard, New York.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. At Havana. Address there.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Colon, where she arrived Jan. 7. Address mail care U. S. Dispatch Agent, New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. En route to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

REPUBLIC, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner. En route to Tompkinsville. Address there.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Havana. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. At Porto Plata, Cuba. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

STERLING (Coal Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Returning to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Left Montevideo Dec. 29, 1898, for San Juan, P. R. Address care Navy Department.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. On surveying duty at Ladrone Islands.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. En route to San Diego, Cal.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Iloilo.

BARCELLO, Naval Cadet, W. R. White.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Manila.

BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Gottman.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Left Port Said Jan. 4 for Singapore, en route to Manila, P. I. Address Manila, Philippine Islands.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.

CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. At San Juan, P. R. Ordered to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London. Comdr. S. W. Very to command, and will relieve Comdr. Berry at Gibraltar.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Left Piree for Port San Francisco, Cal. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent Manila, Philippine Islands.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Ordered detached. Address same as Iowa.

ISLA DE LUZON. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

ISLA DE CUBA. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

LEYTE.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.

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MINDANO, at Manila.
MONADNOCK, Lieut. Comdr. A. McCrackin, Executive Of-
ficer. Comdr. H. E. Nichols to command, per steamer, Dec.
15.
MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, Yokohama, Japan.
MONTREY, Comdr. E. H. O. Leutse.
NASHUA, Collier, Lieut. W. B. Hodges, At Hong Kong.
Address Yokohama, Japan.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker, En route to Honolulu, thence
to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco,
Cal.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood, At Iloilo. Comdr. C. C.
Cornwell to command.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West, Left New York Jan. 11,
for Asiatic Station. Following is her itinerary: The Prince-
ton is due at Gibraltar Jan. 27; Port Said, Feb. 11; Aden,
Feb. 20; Colombo, March 6; Singapore, March 18; Manila,
March 29. Direct mail after Feb. 1 direct to Manila, via
San Francisco, Cal. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent,
P. O. Building, N. Y. City.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan, At Colombo. En route to
New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Address same as
above.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Will re-
turn to Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams, At Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book, At San Francisco, Cal. Ad-
dress there.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross, At Portsmouth, N. H.
Address there.
ANAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter, Arrived St. Kitts,
Dec. 23. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Kitts,
Jan. 10, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb.
4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jam., March 5;
Tampa Bay, Fla., March 23; Key West, Fla., April 5;
Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21. Address mail care U. S.
Despatch Agent, New York City.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan, Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis, Sailed on cruise with ap-
prentices Jan. 3. The following is her itinerary: Arrive at
Trinidad, Jan. 23, 1899; arrive St. Vincent, Feb. 9; ar-
rive St. Kitts, Feb. 17; arrive St. Thomas, Feb. 27; ar-
rive San Juan, March 7; arrive La Guayra, March 17; ar-
rive Curacao, March 23; arrive Havana, April 15; arrive
Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport, June 1. Until April 15,
1899, address mail to U. S. T. S. Essex, care of U. S. De-
spatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City, and pre-
pay but 2 cents postage when sending mail via Despatch
Agent. In sending mail in any other way, prepay 5 cents
postage. After April 15, and until May 20, address Port
Royal, S. C.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, On winter cruise
with apprentices. Arrived St. Kitts, Dec. 23. Address care
U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York,
N. Y. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Kitts,
Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 16; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San
Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; King-
ston, Jam., March 5; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key
West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise, Boston, Mass. Ad-
dress 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder.
Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, Philadelphia,
Pa.

TUGS.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond, At Navy Yard, Mare Isl-
and, Cal.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay, At Boston, Mass.
BOHEMIA, Comdr. H. W. Lyon, At Washington, D. C. Ad-
dress there.
EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, At Navy Yard,
New York. Address there.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry, En route to Port Royal,
S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett, Erie, Pa.
PANTHER, Comdr. A. S. Snow, At San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Address the station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P.
O. Building, N. Y. City.
SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap, At Navy Yard, New York.
Address there.
SUPPLY, At Navy Yard, New York. To go out of com-
mission.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, Navy Yard, Washington,
D. C.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, At Norfolk, Va. Ad-
dress Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for survey-
ing duty on coast of Cuba.
WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell, En route to Alaska.
Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd, En route to Grena-
da. The itinerary of the cruise of the Wilmington from
Norfolk, Va., to Montevideo, Uruguay, is as follows:
Arrive Grenada, Jan. 8; Trinidad, Jan. 15; Barima
Point, Orinoco River, Jan. 22; Georgetown, Demerara,
Feb. 13; Para, Brazil, Feb. 23; Maranhao, Brazil, March
3; Pernambuco, Brazil, March 11; Macelo, Brazil, March
16; Bahia, Brazil, March 20; Caravelas, Brazil, March 27;
Victoria, Brazil, March 31; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, April 4;
Santos, Brazil, April 12; Desterro, Brazil, April 18; Rio
Grande do Sul, Brazil, April 20; Allegro, April 23; Monte-
video, Uruguay, May 1. Letters can be addressed care
U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City, until Feb. 10, and
after that date care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square,
London, England.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABERDEEN (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore, At Navy Yard,
Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller, At Navy Yard, Norfolk,
Va. Address the same.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, Same as Iowa.
LERANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Force, At Key
West. Will return to League Island. Address Navy Yard,
League Island, Pa.
IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry, En route to San Francisco. Ad-
dress care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field, Same as Iowa.
NEBO, Comdr. C. Belknap, At San Francisco. Address care
Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne, At San Juan, Porto Rico. Ad-
dress Navy Department.
SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin, At Calmanera. En route
to Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, Navy Yard, Norfolk,
Va. To proceed to coast of Cuba for surveying duty.
YOSMITE, Comdr. G. E. Ide, At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Address there. Will go to Asiatic Station.

IN RESERVE.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, in charge of vessels in back channel at
League Island.
COLUMBIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore in charge. League
Island, Pa.
DIXIE, At League Island, Pa.
MANTONOMO, League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS, League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE, At League Island, Pa.
PURITAN, Capt. G. J. Train, At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper, At Navy Yard, Nor-
folk, Va.
YANKER, At League Island, Pa. Address League Island,
Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf, Mare Island, Cal.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempf, Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read, Navy Yard, League Island,
Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller, Navy Yard, New York.
WARABE, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, Boston, Mass.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A suit to recover ten per cent. commission on \$35,000,
the price for which the present cruiser Topeka was
bought in England, was upset by the testimony of Lieut.
Comdr. Colwell, who said he had known of the cruiser
before going to London, and moreover, the last brokers
offered him options. On this the suit was abandoned.

The United States built 130,000 tons of sail and steam
vessels during the last six months and 275,000 tons dur-
ing the year. Only the four "admiral" steamships for the
West Indian service were built for foreign trade. Three
Spanish prizes aggregating 7,000 tons were added
by capture and four foreign built vessels of 12,000 tons,
total, by act of Congress.

Geo. E. Walsh has an article in the "North American
Review" for January on the subject of "Sheathing War-
ships," and Charles Henry Butler writes on the subject
of "Freedom from Capture of Private Property at Sea." He
shows that though no ships were captured by the Spaniards,
our shippers were subjected to a heavy loss through the
premiums on insurance, amounting in the case of a single
firm to over \$60,000.

Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom has gone to
Cramps' shipbuilding yards as Superintendent Constructor
of the Government vessels building there. He received
this assignment by order of Secretary Long on being de-
tached from League Island Navy Yard. Mr. Hanscom's
Philadelphia address is 1714 Jefferson street.

In a late cablegram received by the Navy Department
from Admiral Dewey the Department is informed of the
arrival at Iloilo last Friday of the U. S. S. Petrel with
all well on board. The Petrel was at Manila until the
date here given.

The steam collier Brutus attached to Admiral Dewey's
fleet, has gone to the island of Guam with a cargo of
coal which will be landed at the port of San Luis d'Apra
for use of the United States Navy. This, taken in con-
nection with the destination of the auxiliary cruiser
Yosemite for the same port indicates an unwonted ac-
tivity in that far-away part of Uncle Sam's dominions.
This action serves to display the forethought and prepara-
tion for contingencies which has been such a marked
characteristic of the Navy Department during the late
war. Naval bureaus do not intend to be caught napping.

President Low, of Columbia College, has given \$500
to head the subscription for the Sailors' Rest, mentioned
in our naval column in the issue of Jan. 7. The project-
ors want \$10,000 to open the Sailors' Rest and run it for
one year, but next year they will try to collect \$100,000
with which to erect a building.

Our limited naval resources have made it difficult to
satisfy promptly Admiral Dewey's repeated call for light
draft vessels for service in the Philippine Islands. He has
the captured gunboats Leyte and Mindanao at Manila and
the Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba at Hong Kong, all
awaiting crews. The Concord and Petrel are at Iloilo and
the Callao, Manila, Culoaga and Barcelo, Spanish
prizes, are all in commission at Manila. The Castine is
on her way to the Admiral, the Machias, now repairing
at Portsmouth, will follow her in a few weeks and some
months later the Bennington, which is on her way from
Honolulu to the Ladronez for survey duty, will be able
to join his fleet. The Admiral's situation will receive its
first relief when the Buffalo, which is now in the Indian
Ocean, arrives at Hong Kong, with crews for the two
prizes there, which are very good vessels for the work.

The members of the American Authors' League of
New York City, were entertained at the Windsor Hotel
on Jan. 11 by Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., who spoke
about the destruction of Cervara's fleet.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich, Lieut. W. G. Cutler, Lieut. J.
H. Gibbons, Surgeon G. E. Harmon, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut.
Lowndes, U. S. M. C., and Cadet W. L. Jones, U. S. N.,
all of the U. S. S. Newark, visited the city officials at
the City Hall, Newark, N. J., on Jan. 10, where the
Mayor, President Tralob of the Common Council, and
other city officials, met and welcomed them to the city.
The visitors were then taken about in carriages, visits
being paid to the Police and Fire Departments, schools,
and other institutions. Later the visitors were enter-
tained at dinner and also at the Newark Theatre. The
visit was in return for one made by the city officials
to the Newark some time ago.

The Oregon, the Scindia and the Iris sailed from Cal-
lao, Peru, Jan. 11 direct for Honolulu. At the same
time the battleship Iowa, which accompanied the Ore-
gon around from New York, started northward for San
Francisco, in company with the collier Justin and the
supply steamer Celtic.

A dispatch from Honolulu Jan. 4, via San Francisco,
Jan. 11, says the U. S. S. Bennington will sail for Wake
Island and Guam on Jan. 6. He also expects to receive
instruments for surveying and making soundings at
Wake Island and Guam.

The creation of a fleet for the European Station seems
now a remote probability and probably no ships will be
assigned to the Mediterranean for several months and
possibly not until late in the summer. This is due to the
pressure for ships on the home station and the necessity
of maintaining a strong force at Manila. It was the in-
tention of the Navy Department to establish the Euro-
pean station soon after the New Year, with a fine squad-
ron in command of Admiral Schley, who has been prom-
ised the first vacant sea command, but circumstances
have arisen which make it almost impossible to carry out
the expectations of the Department. Admiral Schley is
still on leave of absence and unless he should accept some
desirable billet on shore there is little hope of his holding
his flag again for quite a while. The Admiral was of-
fered his choice of a good shore station or waiting for a
fleet and selected the latter alternative. The assignment
of additional ships to the South Atlantic with a flag of-
ficer in charge is also likely to be postponed indefinitely
for the same reason that the European Station is not re-
organized.

A General Order will be issued shortly by the Navy
Department prescribing a uniform for Chaplains of the
service by which these officers are given a distinctive
dress somewhat military in character. The new uni-
form will consist of the regulation frock coat with gold
braid trimmings, but no brass buttons. A cap will be
worn, but having different insignia from that of other of-
ficers.

Asst. Secretary of the Navy Allen left Washington
Jan. 13 for Havana. He leaves Key West on the Brook-
lyn Saturday evening, and will inspect naval property at
Havana.

A statement which appeared this week to the effect
that there had been serious differences between the of-
ficers of the line and the Engineer Corps of the Navy in
regard to that portion of the Personnel Bill, which con-
fers positive rank upon staff officers, is not true. Engi-
neer-in-Chief Melville says there has been no friction be-
tween them, but they have worked harmoniously to-
gether, shoulder to shoulder, for the passage of this bill,
which will so increase the efficiency of the Navy. What-
ever differences may at one time have existed between
the line and the Engineer Corps were completely adjust-
ed more than a year ago, and since that time these two

important branches of the service have labored together
in complete union for the good of the service and of the
personnel.

Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, taken from
the "Gazette" of Dec. 29 are: Ensign Chase, of the Lan-
caster, has been granted leave to visit his home. Boat-
swain P. H. Smith went to Philadelphia to pass Christ-
mas with his family. Gunner Phillips, of the Lancaster,
left Friday noon for his home in Concord to pass the
holidays. Pay Insp. Foster, U. S. N., is making pur-
chases amounting to \$175,000 for Constr. Tawresy's de-
partment. Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, U. S. N., who is
now attached to the Yosemite, passed Christmas with
his parents in Kittery. The U. S. S. Potomac was placed
out of commission on Dec. 21. The crew left on Thurs-
day for Norfolk, where they will be mustered out of the
service.

Wm. Kinley, a workman at the Government magazine
at Norfolk, lost his right hand by the explosion of a one-
pound shell he was filling. The work at this magazine is
said to be in preparation for reinforcing Adml. Dewey's
supplies.

The plans for the stone drydock at Boston indicate
that we are to have a fine structure. Its length over all
will be 789 feet; and along the bottom to the outer gate-
sill will be 729 feet. Its gateway will be an inverted
stone arch, with thirty feet of water over the keystone,
and its water line width will be exactly 100 feet. The
appropriation available is only \$1,025,000, and it is feared
it may not cover the cost of so large a structure. The
stipulation in the appropriation bill that the Portsmouth
dock must be built of wood, seems absurd when it is con-
sidered that, as announced in the Army and Navy Jour-
nal some time ago, the borings at the proposed site indi-
cate that nearly the whole basin must be cut out of rock.

Admiral Dewey's bluejackets seem to have got tired of
Manila cigars and he has called for a large supply of
plug.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 6.—2d Lieut. C. S. Cochran, granted an extension of
leave for seven days.
JAN. 7.—Capt. C. L. Hooper, detached from the McCulloch
and assigned to duty as Superintendent of Construction and
Repairs, Pacific Coast.
Capt. H. T. Blake, directed to hold himself in readiness for
orders to the Dallas.
2d Asst. Engr. U. Harvey, granted an extension of leave for
15 days.
2d Asst. Engr. W. J. Sedgwick, dismissed from the Re-
venue Cutter Service.
JAN. 9.—2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, from the Manning to the
Windom.
3d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, from the Corwin to the Rush.
2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, from the Rush to the Corwin.
2d Lieut. P. H. Ueberoth, granted 15 days' leave.
2d Asst. Engr. J. D. Newton, granted seven days' leave.
JAN. 10.—Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, to the Rush.
1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, granted 30 days' leave.
JAN. 11.—Emory H. Fogarty, appointed a cadet in the Re-
venue Cutter Service.
Chief Engr. D. McC. French, detached from the Rush, on
relief, and ordered home.
2d Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn, from the McCulloch to
the Rush.
JAN. 12.—2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, from the Windom to the
Grant.

The following officers registered at the Department during
the past week: 3d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, 2d Lieut. E. P. Ed-
monds, Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, 1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green,
Surg. S. J. Call and 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore.

Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Ser-
vice, has made a report to Secretary Gage as to the necessity
of establishing a Revenue Cutter Service in Porto Rico for
the protection of the customs and navigation laws of the
United States. Capt. Shoemaker recommends that two Re-
venue cutters be built for the island, costing from \$165,000 to
\$175,000 each, and that one be stationed at San Juan and
the other at Ponce. He says that these vessels, owing to
peculiar conditions, should be constructed on slightly differ-
ent lines from those now in the service, and he also recom-
mends that a coaling station be established at Guanica. Capt.
Shoemaker says that the shores of the island are indented
with numerous bays, shallow harbors and inlets, and in this
respect peculiarly adapted to smuggling operations. During
his recent trip the Captain visited Santiago and other Cuban
ports, and says that in his judgment, several cutters will
be required to enforce the laws against smuggling in Cuba.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter McCulloch, Capt. Hooper, arrived
at San Francisco, Jan. 10, from the Asiatic Station, and
her voyage was the longest in the history of any revenue
cutter. She left Norfolk early in January, 1898, for San
Francisco, via the Suez Canal. After she had passed
through the canal she was ordered to Singapore and then
dispatched to join Adml. Dewey's fleet, and sailed with
it to Manila, being in the harbor during the battle. The
McCulloch saw constant service after the battle and was
sent home by Adml. Dewey by way of Chinese and Japa-
nese ports to display the American flag. She reached
Honolulu on Dec. 28, and sailed from there Jan. 2 for
San Francisco. The McCulloch encountered very heavy
weather, but proved a fine sea boat. In speaking of her
weatherly qualities, Capt. Hooper in a letter to the De-
partment, recently received, says that while passing
through the Yellow Sea and during a part of the re-
mainder of the trip to Yokohama, high winds beat square-
ly against her forward quarter, but even under this ad-
verse condition she made from 12 to 13 knots an hour.
This record surprised even the vessel's commander, al-
though he knew her ability to make high speed in any
ordinary weather. Capt. Hooper says that the McCul-
loch is the best ship of her class he ever set foot on in
the forty years that he has followed the sea.

Scare heads in the daily papers announced this week
that the North Atlantic Squadron would presently
"make a demonstration before Havana." Why we should
demonstrate there rather than before Boston or Charles-
ton was not explained.

The nomination this week of Col. William Macky
Wherry, 17th U. S. Inf., to Brigadier General in the
Regular establishment was in the nature of a surprise
to some but not to all. Gen. Wherry is a Missourian,
born Sept. 13, 1836, served for a short time in the early
part of the Civil War as an officer of Missouri troops,
was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Infantry,
Oct. 26, 1861, and attained his Colonelcy this year. His
service during the Civil War was distinguished and able
and he was for many years on the staff of General John
M. Schofield, who holds him in high esteem.

General Order No. 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O., gives the
list of appointments of 2d Lieutenants in the Army made
since July 8, 1898, arranged in the order of the lineal
rank of the appointees. Carroll F. Armistead, 2d Art.,
heads the list and Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., ends it.

The nominations of those officers of the Navy, who re-
ceived promotion in numbers for gallant conduct during
the war and by the award so received jumped other of-
ficers, have been favorably reported to the Senate by the
Committee on Naval Affairs.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1899.

The standing in general merit of the members of the present first class as determined at the annual examination in June, 1898, is given below. When the standing for the four years shall be made out, before the graduation of the class on Feb. 15, some slight changes may be made. The date, Feb. 15, will be the earliest on which graduation has occurred, we believe, since the foundation of the Academy.

1 Kelly, 2 Woodruff, 3 Rand, 4 Jackson, 5 Markham, 6 Stickle, 7 Coleman, 8 Putnam, 9 Waldron, 10 Bunnell, 11 Wigmore, 12 McDonough, 13 Guiney, 14 Roberts, 15 Gallup, 16 Clark, Henry B.; 17 Schull, 18 Nicholls, 19 Jewell, 20 Farrar, 21 Embick, 22 Hancock, 23 Bushnell, 24 Clark, Charles B.; 25 Hunt, 26 Carter, 27 Romeyn, 28 Simonds, 29 Farmer, 30 Kromer, 31 Peck, 32 Ray, 33 Burt, 34 Brown, Walter S.; 35 Calvert, 36 Ansell, 37 Trott, 38 Moseley, 39 Bundel, 40 Grainger, 41 Humphrey, 42 Minus, 43 Yates, 44 Cooke, 45 Herron, 46 Ahea, 47 Halstead, 48 Jarrett, 49 Foster, 50 Heintzelman, 51 Heidt, 52 Brown, Fred R.; 53 Kerr, 54 Merry, 55 Hanson, 56 Van Dune, 57 Stuart, 58 Patten, 59 Harris, 60 Way, 61 Game, 62 Long, 63 Oliver, 64 Foy, 65 Major, 66 Cowan, 67 Cabell, 68 McNally, 69 Justice, 70 McClure, 71 Peyton, 72 Robichon.

It will be seen upon comparison that the class of '98 exceeds in numbers that of '98 by thirteen members. Of the fifty-nine who were graduated on April 26, '98, four have died. Robert D. Kerr, who was one of the star graduates, standing 5th in his class, died on the way to Manila, Benchley, No. 32, and Churchman, No. 40, fell in battle, and Lafayette, No. 47, recovered from wounds and subsequently died from pneumonia. The present class has a brighter prospect ahead than did '98, and will, it is hoped, enter into peaceful possession of the conquests of their predecessors.

Lieut. G. F. Hamilton has reported for duty.

Associate Professor Charles P. Nichols has returned from sick leave, following his return to the United States from Manila, and has reported for duty in the Department of Mathematics.

Lieut. J. P. Jervey, Engineers, has arrived to relieve Capt. Shunk, who has been ordered to Manila.

Maj. Charles F. Mason, on leave from Porto Rico, spent Sunday at the post as the guest of Col. Goethals. The doctor expects to sail for Porto Rico during the present week, and will be accompanied on his return trip by his family. He will resume his duties in charge of the Headquarters Hospital at San Juan.

There will be a cadet hop on Saturday of the present week.

Kelly was born in New York, Woodruff in Montana, Jackson and Robichon in Canada, Clark in Wisconsin, Schull and Game in England, Jewell in Illinois, Bushfield in Tennessee, Humphrey in Colorado, Minus in Colorado, Rhea in Iowa, Patten in South Carolina, Harris and McNally in New York, and Hanson in Sweden. Of the cadets appointed at large Hancock was born in Missouri, Romeyn in Indian Territory, and Heintzelman in New York. With these exceptions the cadets were born in the States from which they were appointed, as given in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 7, page 437.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 10, 1899.

In a letter which the third class was required to write, the subject being "First Month at the Naval Academy," Charles Sylvanus Kerrick, of California indulged in criticisms of the English department, characterizing one of the professors as no gentleman, and added that, from the system in vogue, the cadets themselves were made to act the ungentlemanly part, notably that of violating the ninth commandment. When the papers were handed in for examination, the head of that department referred the letter to Superintendent McNair. Cadet Kerrick was sent for and was informed that he would either have to prove his statements or make an apology. He declined to apologize, and expected to substantiate what he stated. The testimony of a large number of cadets was taken, but the authorities decided that his criticism constituted a marked breach of discipline, and therefore ordered a board to investigate the affair and recommend some punishment. He was given seventy-five demerits and confinement on the Santee.

A delegation from the Johns Hopkins Y. M. C. A., consisting of John C. French, secretary, and Joseph A. Akerman, and H. F. Perkins, conducted a series of meetings here on Sunday. At the close of the first meeting, Naval Cadet Richard D. White, president of the N. A. Association, thanked the Hopkins men for their visit, and said their words had stirred up the association, and that there would be a good effect on the present organization which would go on in after years. The meeting was full of spirit, and the addresses of the university men were on a high plane of intellectual culture and personal devotion to the cause of Christianity. About forty cadets were present.

The Naval Academy crew selected as their captain a Texan—Naval Cadet Sinclair Gannon. Cadet Gannon is an exceptionally good choice, being not only a practiced rower of several years' standing in the crew, but is one of the capable backs of the eleven. The cadets have given him a special call in football—"Choc, Choc, Choc-taw Gannon." This is a friendly allusion to Cadet Gannon's black eyes, dark hair and swarthy countenance, that have an unmistakable aboriginal appearance.

Naval Cadet Wm. H. Shea, of Albany, N. Y., son of Wm. H. Shea, second class, late end of the Academy team, has been selected as captain of the eleven. He is a fine tackler, aggressive, quick in moving down the field after a punt, and follows the ball well. He has been on the team three seasons, commencing with the "pleb" year. He shows good headwork in his play. Capt. Shea selected Naval Cadet John A. Spilman, of Virginia, as manager of the team. Capt. Gannon, of the crew, has selected Naval Cadet Hollis T. Winston, of North Carolina, manager of the crew.

The Engineer Division of the present graduating class is: J. T. Beckner, Kentucky; G. A. Bissett, Kentucky; J. R. Coombs, Illinois; H. H. Evans, Missouri; C. B. Hatch, Jr., Illinois; F. J. Horne, New York; Z. H. Madison, Jr., Illinois; W. S. Miller, Texas; E. J. Sadler, Kansas; F. Morrison, Arkansas; R. W. Vincent, Pennsylvania.

Admiral F. V. McNair, superintendent, has had an attack of grip, and about seventy cadets have had the same complaint.

Comdr John Schouler, U. S. N., and Mrs. Schouler, entertained at dinner on Thursday Senator Randall and wife of Annapolis, and Lieut. and Mrs. Alex. Sharp.

Lieut. Geo. P. Blow has been assigned to the Department of Discipline, Naval Academy.

Herbert G. Sparrow, of Ohio, is expected to be honor man of the graduating class, with Allen Buchanan, of Indiana, second.

Naval Cadet Murphy, on a slippery day, had a fall in Annapolis, and received a severe gash over his eye.

The June ball has been declared off and the members

of the graduating class are busy mailing letters of explanation and invitation to a dance to take place Friday, Jan. 27, which will be in lieu of the June entertainment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP COLUMBIA.

Near Havana, Cuba, Jan. 5, 1899.

The 1st Division finds nothing provided for them here; neither wood, water, grass, nor even camp sites, and is somewhat slowly getting settled, but every one is in fine spirits and charmed with the quaintness and novelty of everything here. The red clay hills remind one of "Old Virginia," but the low stone houses, with their tile roofs and noors, stone pillars and pretty patios in the center are very strange and classic looking.

The Cuban patriots are quite a black-and-tan collection, but quiet and well behaved. They are now earning their daily bread by working for their new Uncle for a consideration of \$5.00 en oro per week. All the medical officers who have had the advantage of administrative experience in this war are agreed that for efficient work a proper military organization for and a large increase in the Hospital Corps are essential. The U. S. men of the Division Hospitals of this corps have already been organized into three companies of seventy men each in each hospital, with an immediate and great improvement in discipline and efficiency.

The hills about here are all crowned with stout little forts hedged in with impenetrable trochas of barbed wire and connected by the long ditch-like intrenchments which are invisible twenty paces away; and every one agrees that a siege of Havana would have taken months and thousands of lives.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

January 5, 1899.

Gen. Anson Mills and his private secretary, Mr. John Happer, are again in El Paso on duty connected with the international dam.

Mrs. Mason Carter, wife of Capt. Mason Carter, late of the 5th Infantry, is in El Paso visiting her son, Mr. Flournoy Carter, of the Wells, Fargo Express Co. Mrs. Carter will spend a month before returning to her home in New York.

Capt. Walter Finley, 9th Cav., spent a day or so in El Paso recently en route to join his troop in Arizona.

It is rumored that a troop of the 9th Cavalry is shortly to be ordered to this post. They will be warmly welcomed. Seventy of the hundred and odd men who comprised the present company have been discharged and the post is sadly in need of care.

Pvt. Hendrickson, of Co. A, of the 3d Texas Volunteers, went violently insane week before last, set the hospital on fire and succeeded in burning one room.

Chaplain Kelly has succeeded in getting a new organ for the chapel.

Mrs. Franklin, wife of Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 22d Infantry, left El Paso last week for San Francisco, and will sail for Manila on the same ship with Lieut. Houston.

The smallpox quarantine has been removed from the post and by the precautions taken only one soldier had the disease.

Dr. John Haskell has been ordered to Fort McPherson and will leave in a few days. Dr. W. Baird, of El Paso, will succeed him at the post.

Christmas was a very quiet day here owing to the death of Lieut. Henry Abbot the day before, as every one liked him, and it seemed only a loving tribute to the bright young life so sadly gone out among us, to pass a quiet day. Lieut. Abbot's remains were met at his home by a large number of people and part of Co. E, of the 5th Illinois. Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock, he was laid to rest in Oak Grove Cemetery.

Some of Capt. Walker's furniture arrived at the post yesterday and it is hoped that it will shortly be followed by Capt. Walker and his company of the 6th Infantry, which has been held in San Antonio for the past six weeks.

THE 71ST NEW YORK AT SAN JUAN.

Capt. Frank Keck, of the 71st New York, who served as a Major in the Volunteer organization, has reason to feel proud of the public testimonial made him by the men of his old battalion, at the armory, on the evening of Jan. 6, when he received a handsome saber from them as a tribute of their esteem and affection. Maj. Keck's battalion was composed of Cos. B, E, K, and L, and the Major, smarting under the inactivity of the regiment, by a failure to receive orders to advance, went out at the head of his battalion, and led it up the hill at San Juan. The sword designed for Maj. Keck is a regulation field officer's sword in general form, embellished with symbolic decorations, richly gold finished, and made by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York.

In his report on the battle of San Juan, Maj. Philip Reade, I. G., on the staff of Gen. J. Ford Kent, says:

"Two additional regiments were asked. I was then in the location where the 71st New York Volunteer Infantry had to cover. The exigency seems to justify me in somewhat vociferously demanding of that regiment to know if there was an officer, not a coward, who would obey an order from Gen. Kent, the division commander. Capt. Malcolm Rafferty, commanding Co. F, 71st New York, responded. Capt. Rafferty came out of the thick bushes and said that he, for one, would obey any and every order from Gen. Kent. He was the first officer to respond to my command. I did not know his name then, but 2d Lieut. Olin, same regiment, later gave it to me. Finding that Maj. Keck, commanding 3d Battalion, sheltered as stated, would also obey orders, measures were taken to take that battalion into action, and it is due to Lieut. Tayman to say that he assisted me and that a force of the 2d U. S. Infantry, Co. A, and a part of Co. E, also aided to shove the 71st men into the fight. 2d Lieut. C. McArthur, 2d Inf., was recognized by me as one of the officers. They merit recognition for their action under fire, although complaint was made that the Regulars were being hit by their shots."

In Gen. Kent's report of the battle, in speaking of the heavy fighting at Balloon Forks, he says:

"At this critical moment the officers of my staff made a cordon behind the panic-stricken 71st and urged them forward."

He then goes on to say how, when seeing it useless to try to get them to fight, he ordered them out of the way, and they scampered to shelter or lay upon the ground. Next comes the paragraph:

"The head of Wyckoff's brigade reached the forks at 12:20 and hurried on the left, stepping over the prostrate forms of the 71st men."

Maj. Reade was written to by Judge Advocate Buchanan, asking what information he could give. He replied by referring the Judge Advocate to the records of the War Department.

THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

At the annual banquet of the D. C. Sons of the American Revolution the principal address was that of Commander Bradford, who spoke to a large and most attentive audience. The trend of his remarks was the war and the part taken in it by the Navy. He dwelt at considerable length upon the importance of a large Army and Navy and warned his hearers to "beware of the untrained recruit." He described the proficiency in gunnery that his men attained and referred to the constant training of naval officers to act promptly, so that unless a naval officer acquires that habit he is a failure in his profession. He attributed no little of the success of the Navy Department in meeting the emergencies to Secretary Long, a splendid business man, genial, pleasant, never excited, and always working in harmony with his bureau chiefs. Commander Bradford declared that as soon as war came on red tape was cut in the Navy Department, something that was largely brought about by the tact of Secretary Long. It added to the promptness with which all demands were met. He also mentioned the tireless energy of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and told of a scene between them in which he felt compelled "to smooth the Assistant Secretary down." He found Mr. Roosevelt "tearing around the room," eager for immediate fighting, but remarked to him: "Let's get good and ready for big game." "What do you mean?" Mr. Roosevelt asked. "Two big islands off the Atlantic coast and plenty of coaling stations in the Pacific." After a brief pause Commander Bradford remarked effectively to the banqueters, "I think we have got the game."

Every ton of coal in every port to which our ships could readily repair, and at every available station on our own coast, was engaged in advance, so that, when the Army finally waked up to the fact that war was upon us, it had to come to the Navy for its coal supplies. When Gen. Otis, with his transports conveying troops to Manila, touched at Honolulu, he was out of fuel, or the bunkers of his ships were so badly depleted that he had to recoil; but he found that the Navy Department had been ahead of everybody, and bought every accessible ton of coal at that point. Of course, the Navy came promptly to the assistance of the Army whenever such an emergency occurred; but, though his story was modestly told, the only inference from Capt. Bradford's statements was that the Army had to lean upon the Navy for important parts of its equipment throughout the war. Notably was this the case at Santiago, where General Shafter was in sore need of lighters. The War Department made contracts with some civilians, who sent out tugs with lighters in tow; these never reached their destination. An appeal was made to the Navy, which had two lighters which could be spared temporarily. It took less than two hours to start a naval vessel with these tugs, and they arrived safely and did effective service. Expansion was a subject which naturally could not be kept out of the speeches. Capt. Bradford announced himself frankly a "crank" on the question, and in favor of dotting the whole earth with American naval stations.

SOME RECENT FICTION.

"With the Black Prince" is the latest story by William O. Stoddard, to whom we are indebted for so many charming works in this line of imaginative writing. It is a tale of Longwood forest; its antlered monarchs, the hunters of the Greenwood, the knights and aquires of the days of chivalry and the events leading up to the battle of Crecy, where was used the artillery which gave Edward such an advantage over Philip of Valois. The story has already won popular recognition during its publication in serial form. It is handsomely illustrated and published by D. Appleton & Co.

R. H. Russell, New York, publishes the "Maude Adams Edition" of "The Little Minister," by J. M. Barrie. The illustrations were made especially for this edition by arrangement with Mr. Charles Frohman, and are a reproduction of the scenes and actors in the play. They are in part drawn by C. Albert Gilbert and in part taken from photographs first reproduced here. There are twenty-two in all to the forty-four chapters. They are excellent, though somewhat theatrical in pose, and the volume is very handsome. In preparing the play for the stage, Mr. Barrie made a number of changes in the story, introducing an entire new scene which did not appear in the novel. Six of the best episodes in this scene have been reproduced, together with a fine engraved portrait of Miss Adams. These souvenirs of the play and of Miss Adams accompany each volume. They are printed on separate sheets, the whole being enclosed in a neat pasteboard box. Miss Adams has many admirers, who will be glad to possess an edition of this excellent story, which is also a souvenir of her. Mr. Russell also published "A Coon Alphabet," by E. W. Kemble. It is, as its title indicates, a series of humorous illustrations of Americans of African descent and of various ages, dimensions and sexes, each illustrating a verse commencing with one of the letters of the alphabet and following in the order of the twenty-six. The illustrations are excellent, the verses good of their sort, and the paper and printing satisfactory.

The London "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" sends us "The Royal Fardoun: a Tale for Village Lads," by M. B. Cox (Noel West), a well-known author, and "Heroes of the Chitral Siege," by Alice F. Jackson, the author of several stories. Both contain illustrations appealing to the imagination. On the principle of the publishers who balance accounts by issuing a new edition of the Bible and a French novel on the same day, we call attention next to the latest issue from the "Town Topics" press. It is entitled "A Witch of To-day," and contains a novelette by Charles Stokes Wayne, author of "Anthony Kent," and an assortment of poems, jokes and smart sayings from "Town Topics," numbering in all 55 short articles. "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, is the title of a selection from the humorous sketches on topics of the day appearing during the Spanish war in the Chicago "Journal" and the Chicago "Evening Post," and extensively circulated. Like all such publications, they appeal to popular prejudice rather than to a critical knowledge of the facts. Their author is the legitimate successor of Doesticks, Orfins C. Kerr, and others of like fame. Another volume of sketches, published by E. R. Merrick, New York, is entitled "The Little Lady, Some Other People and Myself," by Tom Hall, author of "When Love Laughs," "When Hearts are Trumps," etc. It is a reproduction from "Truth," one of the dullest of publications, which fact does not quite do justice to this author, some of whose sketches are worthy of a better medium. Fenno & Co., New York, publish "An Unofficial Patriot," by Helen H. Gardener, author of "Men, Women and Gods," and other works.

THE ARMY OF THE WAR.

The report of the Adjutant General to the General of the Army shows that the strength of the Army changed from April 1 to August 31, as follows:

	—April—	—August—
General officers and staff	Officers	Enlist. Officers
Corps	532	2,026
Cavalry	437	6,047
Artillery	288	4,486
Infantry	886	12,828
Miscellaneous	653	987
Total	2,143	26,040

The August figures include 5,365 men of the Hospital Corps, which are exclusive of authorized strength.

The roster shows that for an increase of 180 officers there was a gain of 30,325 enlisted men. We published last week the names of 51 appointments in the artillery, 130 infantry, 13 in the Medical and Pay Departments, and 7 of officers who have resigned since appointment.

Strength of the Volunteer Army.

	Enlisted
Officers	men.
Major Generals	21
Brigadier Generals	71
Adjutant General's Department	99
Inspector General's Department	25
Judge Advocate General's Department	8
Quartermaster General's Department	121
Subsistence Department	108
Medical Department	113
Pay Department	86
Corps of Engineers	28
Ordnance Department	24
Signal Corps	111
Engineers	150
Cavalry	289
Heavy Artillery	92
Light Artillery	120
Infantry	7,310
Total	8,785

The President's call was issued April 22, and by the end of May 6,224 officers and 118,580 enlisted men had been mustered in. The proportion of officers to enlisted in both services was very nearly one to twenty-four.

	—Killed—	—Wounded—
Officers	Enlist. Officers	Enlist.
Las Guasimas	1	15
Santiago	22	222
Puerto Rico	3	4
Manila	17	10
Total	23	257

The deaths from all causes to Sept. 30 were: Killed, 23 officers; 257 enlisted men; died of wounds, 4 officers; 61 enlisted men; died of disease, 80 officers; 2,485 enlisted men. Total, 107 officers; 2,803 enlisted men, this being a total of 2,910 in a total force of 274,717 officers and men.

The addition of two artillery regiments increased the authorized peace strength of the Army by 1,610 men. Recruiting for the Regular Army, was hampered by the urgent need of officers on other details and this difficulty was felt especially in the artillery. Nevertheless, the enlistments were 29,521, by the end of June, and 98,277 applicants were rejected. Of the rejections, 5,200 were aliens, and 4,788 were illiterate, being 4 per cent. of the non-alien applicants.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ON GUARD DUTY IN HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 3, 1899.

Our whole regiment (10th Infantry), is here with the 8th Infantry, and constitute the guard for the entire city. The work keeps us very busy; once in three days and during one 24 hours, we must be on the go all the time. The disorders are few for such an exciting time, as they seem to fear the Regulars.

The streets are very contracted; sidewalks so narrow that one person must step into the street when two meet, and all the streets, except the main, are filthy; there are no barrels and all refuse is piled in the gutters. If the men on post at night do not get sick, it will be fortunate. Our camp is in a wide street called the Prado, right on cobblestones, but luckily we have bunks.

Tibbets came in last night on the Saratoga with a battalion of the 1st Infantry, which goes to Pinar del Rio. The 2d Artillery got in yesterday and will guard the forts, etc. One battalion of the 10th Infantry was selected to attend the ceremonies of evacuation at the Governor's Palace; it was quite an anxious time until we placed the Spanish Governor General on his boat, as we feared some Cuban would try a pot shot at him. We formed a double line of sentinels from the Palace to the boat through which Gen. Castellanos walked, surrounded by the American officers. Two companies of the 10th were rushed to the wharf and cleared that of about a million Cubans, more or less, and the warships had a company of marines also; so between us we got into the harbor safely. We then got a scare, as some rifles were fired from across the bay, one bullet passing over my battalion, and the others splashing in the water. We could not tell whether it was an attack or a salute, but when the General boarded the Spanish ship we felt relieved. I think we presented arms for thirty minutes, as there were Gen. Brooke, Chaffee, Wade, Butler, Ludlow, Lee, and others too numerous to mention, besides Admirals galore. Our band played the Spanish national air as their flag went up on Morro, and then the American flag was run up, and we played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the people went crazy; the warships fired salutes, we presented a little more, and then came the "Adios" to Gen. Castellanos.

There are many strange sights here, especially the funerals, which are many. The hearse is drawn by four horses and are gorgeous with gilt and plumes. The drivers wear scarlet coats with cocked hats; children are borne by hand; the coffin swung by ropes and the men always smoking. The houses are very beautiful inside, but every window is barred with iron, and the doors have a little hole to view who comes. There are no carpets; all floors are of marble, and the furniture is good. All have pianos and the better classes are well fed, but there are lots of beggars.

REGULAR.

Gen. Rios, who surrendered Iloilo prematurely to the insurgents, has discovered that the first disastrous effects of his error fall on his own countrymen. He has encouraged the Filipinos so much that the chance of releasing the Spanish prisoners in their hands has been lessened seriously.

GENERAL SHAFTER DEFENDED.

The Louisville "Commercial" says that no commander since Julius Caesar has had a better right to condense his official report into the terse and comprehensive epigram, *veni, vidi, vici*, than General William R. Shafter. I came, I saw, I conquered. True, his campaign was not illustrated by such original strategy as when Napoleon, crossing the Alps, threw his army upon the rear of the Austrians at Marengo, or when Grant, with his base in the air, placed himself between Johnson and Pemberton, forcing the latter into Vicksburg and capturing his army. But in prompt movement, energetic action and brilliant results, the campaign of Shafter was unrivaled by either, and, indeed, is not surpassed by any in the history of war. Within ten days after landing his army he drove out Cervera, captured Santiago, securing double the number of prisoners of soldiers he had in battle and conquered a peace.

The "Commercial" declares that Gen. Shafter has been made the victim of attacks "made and inspired by Richard Harding Davis, and other correspondents who have been made unfriendly through discourteous treatment from this rough, brusque and able soldier." If Mr. Davis was roughly treated he probably got what he deserved, for he has but one qualification for Army reporting, and that is an unbounded and offensive conceit. The "Commercial" says: "In prompt movement, energetic action and brilliant results the campaign of Shafter was unrivaled by either, and indeed is not surpassed by any in the history of war. Within ten days after landing his Army he drove out Cervera, captured Santiago, securing double the number of prisoners of soldiers he had in battle and conquered a peace." It is useless to criticize the experiment of sending a General over 60 years of age, weighing 300 pounds, to command an army in a tropical country in the heat of summer. The experiment proved successful. Nor need we complain that he suffered with gout, and was confined to his hammock with sickness during the battle, for his troops were brought to the enemy and fought under his general directions.

The "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution of India" is much concerned as to the theft of rifles in India by the natives, who take this method of arming themselves against the English. Every precaution has been taken to guard the rifles by securing them in the racks with iron rods passing through the trigger guards and padlocked at each end, and as a rule one soldier sleeps on each side of the rack. As an additional security, on the lines of the bells-of-arms system, it is suggested that a portion of each barracks room should be partitioned off with strong iron bars, and the rifles placed in the existing racks in this partition or cell; that the rifle be secured in a niche at the head of each man's bed, so that it cannot be taken without removing the cot, or to tell the men off in relieves of an hour each to watch the guns. The writer adds: "Thefts in camp are more difficult even to prevent than thefts from barracks. The only plan is to make each man responsible for his rifle, and the best way to keep the arms is in shallow trenches, covered by bedding, and the men lying on top of all. Each man should lie on his own rifle, or on a part of it, and care should be taken that no rifle is near any edge of a tent. Outside sentries should be reduced to a minimum, and a man kept awake in each tent." In some regiments the rifles are secured to the men's wrists by the log line or by the sling. But the Pathan is a sly rogue and it is difficult to circumvent him.

The London Daily "News" gives the following encouraging account of the dynamite field gun which is under test at Sandy Hook: "In one or other of its forms, it is said to render all life impossible within a radius of 50 to 100 yards from the point of explosion. The shell makes huge holes in the ground, and, in fact, not only kills its victims, but digs their graves. Many American artillerymen believe that the solution of the problem of extermination will be found in hurling dynamite in such masses that it will not depend for its destructive effect on any great nicety of aim. It need only fall there or thereabouts to do its deadly work within an enormous radius by mere concussion. Dynamite by the ton is talked of for the destruction of the heaviest ironclads. However, all this has yet to be done, and, after all, the inventor of the Zaisnki gun was not able to write 'fruit' on the ruins of Morro Castle. Still, the fact that the American artillery is on the warpath deserves the most serious notice of all whom it may concern. The guns did the business in the late war." This idea of concussion-destruction seems to be a favorite topic just now. The same assertions are made about the British Lyddite shells. One account of their performance in Egypt says: "In the destruction of life the Lyddite shell is terrible. It kills all around it. Horses and men within a large area simply drop down as though the angel of death had passed over the field when the shells burst." These signals results no doubt account for the fact (?) that "30 per cent. of the enemy found dead through artillery fire showed no signs of wounds. They had been killed by the air concussion of the explosion." Such reports must be taken with more than a grain of salt, for the artillery officers who used the Lyddite on the Mahdi's tomb and other buildings at Omdurman say that it does not seem to answer so well as was expected in destroying buildings. It failed to demolish the Mahdi's tomb, though several Lyddites went through the cupola and exploded inside. The building had eventually to be destroyed by gun-cotton. An astonishing number of shells had also to be used to batter down a mud hut in the line of fire. For a shell that cannot blow up a mud hut the awful performance in open air is decidedly a marvel.

The number of the "Living Age" for Jan. 14, gives the full text of Lord Rosebery's recent address on Literary Statesmen, which has been the subject of general comment; an article from "Blackwood's" on Ethics of Conquest, which relates to the Philippines; and a bright paper on The Madness of Mr. Kipling. The number for Jan. 7 contains, among other things, a pungent and wholesome lecture on Art and Morality, by M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, which is translated for the magazine and copyrighted by it; the first installment of The Etching-ham Letters, which are attracting wide notice in "The Cornhill" by their cleverness; and the beginning of a short serial.

Maj. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., U. S. A., has written a letter to the commission appointed to investigate the decline in the commerce of the port of New York. He says the highest commercial interests of New York demand that the Erie Canal improvements should be continued according to the present plan; that ample, conven-

ient and cheap terminal facilities devoted exclusively to canal traffic should be maintained at Buffalo and New York, and that all restrictive legislation upon the use of the canal should be repealed.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE TROOPS.

At the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Minnesota, on Dec. 29, 1898, Gen. Bend, the presiding officer, told of the efforts to have the Federal appropriation increased to \$5,000,000. Gen. Bend strongly favored making the National Guard organization conform to that of the Regular Army. Col. Hobbleter, Maj. Libbey, Col. Van Dusee, Lieut. Col. March, Capt. Smith and Capt. Lambert were named as a committee to formulate a report on the question of reorganization, and reported in favor of the Army regimental organization and the addition of a fourth regiment to the State forces.

Brig. Gen. Geo. Moore Smith, of the 5th Brigade, New York, has just recovered from an attack of the grip, with which he has been suffering for two weeks. The General, by the way, will complete on April 20 next his 38th year of continuous service in the guard. During 1861, 1862 and 1863 he served in the war of the Rebellion. His conscientious performance of duty, coupled with a kindly spirit, have won him universal respect.

Governor Roosevelt of New York, in his first General Order, dated Jan. 1, 1899, announces his staff as follows: Brig. Gen. Avery DeLano Andrews, Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff; Col. Howard Carroll, A. D. C.; Maj. Craig Wadsworth, A. D. C.; Capt. William Littauer, A. D. C.; Capt. F. Norton Goddard, A. D. C. Detailed from the National Guard—Lieut. Col. William Henry Chapin, 65th Regt., A. D. C.; Capt. George Albert Wingate, 23d Regt., A. D. C.; Capt. James Madison Andrews, 36th Sep. Co., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. William Livingston Flanagan, 2d Battery, A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Adrian Whitford Mather, 10th Battalion, A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Frank Joseph Miller, 41st Sep. Co., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Robert Kelly Prentice, Squadron A, A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. David S. Iglehart, 112th Regt., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Jas. Wray Cleveland, 7th Regt., A. D. C. Detailed from the Naval Militia—Lieut. Comdr. Samuel Dana Greene, A. D. C. Gen. Carroll has declined the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. D. S. Iglehart, appointed from the National Guard, has been appointed in his place.

The Adjutant General of New York, Avery D. Andrews, has appointed the veteran, Col. Jos. G. Story, to the position of 1st Assistant Adjutant General, with office in New York City. Col. Story is senior Colonel in the State and has served as assistant to the Chief of Ordnance since Jan. 1, 1883, and has been in the service of the Guard since Jan. 1, 1862.

The Official Register of the organized Land and Naval Forces of New York for Dec. 15, 1898, has been issued promptly from the Adjutant General's Office, and contains many changes with much additional information of value. This includes tables of organization, pay tables, list of armories, rosters of provisional organizations, etc. J. W. De Peyster, of Dutchess County, a former Adjutant General, is still noted prominently as the only Major General by brevet under concurrent resolution of the Legislature, dated April 9, 1866.

The appointment of a board of officers to prepare new military regulations for New York, with Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt as president, is a step in the right direction. The Board will meet in New York City, and the completion of its work will be awaited with interest.

Recent orders issued by Adj. Barnum, of Colorado announce that Sergt. W. H. Bell, Jr., Troop C, 1st Squadron Cavalry, N. G. C., is appointed A. D. C. on the Brigade Staff, with rank of Captain. Commissioned—John W. Browning, Brigadier General, 1st Brigade (vice Irving Hale appointed Colonel 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry); C. K. Fleming, Major and Surgeon, M. D. (vice L. H. Kemble appointed Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry); W. H. Baker, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, M. D. (vice C. K. Fleming promoted Major and Surgeon). To rank from Nov. 28, 1898. Placed on retired list—Maj. John W. Browning, ex-Inspector General Rifle Practice, with rank of Major.

Orders have been issued disbanding Troop CC and the 171st Regiment of New York.

Gov. Dyer, of Rhode Island, announces that the Navy having loaned to this State the converted yacht Kanawha, for the use of the Naval Militia, for instruction in seamanship, Lieut. George H. Elswald, commanding the Naval Reserve Artillery Company of Providence, is appointed commanding officer of the vessel, and Lieut. R. Lincoln Lippitt, Paymaster of the Battalion Naval Militia, navigator. When in commission the vessel will at all times be under the command of one of these officers. The vessel will be put out of commission immediately until further orders.

The following appointments have been made on the staff of Governor Scofield of Wisconsin: Adj. Gen. Charles B. Boardman, Q. M. Gen. Albert Solidary, Surg. Gen. John B. Edwards, Asst. Adj. Gen. Worthie H. Patton, Asst. Q. M. Charles R. Williams, Military Secretary and A. D. C. Col. Wm. J. Anderson, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice and A. D. C. Col. George Graham, Col. William J. Boyle, William C. Brumder, Seymour W. Hollister, Arthur C. Keyes, William C. Ginty, Harry H. Coleman, William H. Young, William M. Farr, Benjamin H. Dally, Albert H. Hollister, David F. Powell, Aides-de-Camp.

Battalion Adj. Harry H. Treadwell, of the 22d New York, who has performed 21 years of continuous service in that command, including some 7 months in the Volunteer service during the Spanish war, has been unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel, vice Thurston appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Gen. Roe. The new Lieutenant Colonel is an excellent officer. In civil life he occupies a responsible position with Messrs. Tiffany & Co. Lieut. Jas. A. Bell, who has served in the regiment since 1878, has been elected Captain of Co. D.

The review and ball of the 1st Battery, New York, by Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, at its armory, on the evening of Jan. 5, was a repetition of the former highly successful events of this character, for which the command is celebrated. A large number of guests were present, and the battymen under Capt. Wendel turned out in full strength and made a fine appearance. Quite a number of the battymen were presented with medals for faithful service, by Gen. Butt, who complimented the recipients on their devotion to duty, and also the battery for its excellent record. Among those who received medals were: Lieuts. A. S. Hatheway, F. W. Eaper, T. F. Schmidt. Some of those who received medals have performed 100 per cent. of duty for ten years. After the military ceremonies, there was dancing to the enchanting music of the 1st Battery Band. Among the large number of guests were Col. A. B. Gardner and Lieut. M. McCluskey, U. S. A.; Bvt. Maj. David Wilson, 2d Battery, New York; Col. G. Hurry, General Staff, New York; Maj. Schuyler Schieffelin, Maj. F. T. Underhill, Maj. New-

bold Morris, Maj. W. E. Lambert, Maj. F. B. Keech and Maj. H. Parsons, all of Gen. Butt's staff; Capt. J. R. Hegeman, 5th Brigade staff, New York; Surg. A. R. Jarrett, 13th New York.

The board of officers of the 171st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who have organized into a permanent association, will hold a dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24.

The officers and enlisted men of Battery B, 1st Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, have been mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States after a faithful service of seven months and sixteen days. This battery, which was originally Co. K, 4th Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and reorganized as a battery, was on Dec. 31, disbanded as an organization and reorganized as Co. K, 4th Regiment, C. N. G. Capt. Fred J. Breckbill will report with his command for duty to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Hendrie, commanding 4th Regiment, and as soon as practicable proceed to reduce the maximum strength of his company to sixty-eight men, officers inclusive, by applying for the discharge of surplus men. Maj. Gilbert L. Fitch, appointed Major, 3d Regiment, is reassigned to the 4th Regiment.

Adj. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that transportation will be furnished the 19th and 20th Regiments Infantry, 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, commanding; the 17th and 21st Regiments Infantry, 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles Miller, commanding; the 7th and 11th Regiments Infantry, 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frank J. Magee, commanding, to participate at Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1899, at the inauguration of the Governor-elect, Hon. William A. Stone. Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, Commanding Division, N. G. P., will assume command of all organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania participating in the inaugural ceremonies.

Col. W. A. Bobbitt, formerly Colonel 3d Regiment, N. C. S. G., having served over ten years, was on Dec. 30, at his own request, placed on the retired list of officers of the North Carolina State Guard.

Co. B, 23d New York, Capt. F. A. Wells, will celebrate its thirty-eighth anniversary on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, by a theatre party at the Bijou and a supper.

Capt. O. B. Bridgman, Troop One, Squadron A, of New York, who was one of the charter members of the organization when formed in 1889, was unanimously elected Major on Jan. 11, 1899, to succeed Andrews, appointed Adjutant General. Major Bridgman is an excellent officer.

The 112th and the 147th provisional regiments of the New York Guard were on Jan. 10 ordered disbanded, and each reformed into a battalion of four companies. Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter will command what temporarily will be known as the 4th Battalion of the 12th Regiment, and Col. John G. Eddy, the 4th Battalion of the 47th Regiment. All officers and men of the 12th and 47th Regiments now in the State are ordered transferred to the provisional battalions above mentioned.

Orders were issued by Maj. Gen. Miles this week for the muster out of the 4th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, now in camp at Anderson, Ala., officers and men to be provided transportation to their places of enrollment in Kentucky.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION—GENERAL EAGAN'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony of Commissary General Chas. P. Eagan before the President's Commission is the sensation of the day. He read from a typewritten manuscript and the daily papers say he furnished them manifold copies for publication. His statement consists rather of a running commentary on the testimony of General Miles than of a clear and careful statement of the operations of his department. Some facts of that kind are given, interspersed with abuse of the Major General Commanding the Army, expressed in language of extraordinary violence, acrimony and intentional insult. We should be glad if the truth of Army history permitted us to ignore this painful occurrence, but it belongs to the record of the service, and we are deeply mistaken if it does not have sooner or later a powerful influence upon the consideration of the important military questions which are before us. The meeting of the Commission was unusually full, only three members, General Dodge, General Beaver and Colonel Sexton being absent. General Eagan was much affected at times, tears coming to his eyes. The papers report that he persisted in his attack upon General Miles, in opposition to the advice of his friends.

General Eagan began by making a vigorous attack upon Major John D. Black, appointed from civil life, who served as Commissary on General Miles's staff; said that when General Miles telegraphed for money there were experienced disbursing officers in Porto Rico with more than \$500,000 in their possession; that papers had disappeared mysteriously from the files of the War Department, and accused General Miles of giving to the newspapers unfounded reports of reprimands of high officers. He charged General Miles with disarranging and hampering the administration of the War Department by calling off officers from duty where their presence was absolutely necessary. This was the case in taking Col. John F. Weston away from Cuba to serve with the Porto Rican expedition and in putting Major A. L. Smith, an efficient officer assigned as Depot Commissary in Porto Rico, to work on "some transport duty" when his services were demanded on shore.

It is a matter of record that from Aug. 2 until at least the 7th the steamship Massachusetts was lying in Ponce with over 200,000 pounds of first class American refrigerated beef; that none of this beef during that time was taken off at Ponce for the troops that were there. It was good beef, and it was furnished by the proper department of the War Department, whose legal duty it was to furnish it, and any officer, no matter what his rank, failing to use proper supplies sent him by the proper department for his troops does so at his peril, and if he purchases and substitutes for the good article an inferior and unwholesome one, one that the whole medical fraternity of the United States will unite in saying is not wholesome, gives men diarrhoea and dysentery, then he does so at his still greater peril. By General Miles's own statement he directed the purchase of native beef ashore, while this good refrigerated beef, not embalmed beef, was there in Ponce, and any one who

says it was embalmed beef or treated with any chemicals for its preservation says what is not true.

General Eagan then controverted General Miles's statement that fresh beef was sent him after he telegraphed requesting that no more be sent. The beef had been bought in Chicago, shipped to Newport News and was loading on the supply ship Manitoba. General Miles says that his Commissary and Quartermaster supplies were supplied in a way "not in my judgment the best way," that he "had previously requested that complete rations be sent instead of sending them in bulk." If he ever made any such request at any time or anywhere I never saw it, and if I were to get such a request now I would think that it came from an ignorant person who did not know what he was talking about, or worse.

REFRIGERATED BEEF.

The Commissary General is strongly opposed to the use of beef on the hoof in tropical climates, and quotes Gen. Shafter's strong appreciation of refrigerated beef. "Gen. Miles says there were 327 tons of refrigerated beef, which he said you might call embalmed beef, but I say that whoever calls it embalmed beef lies, tells a falsehood, falsifies the fact, and in so doing perpetrates a scandalous libel, involving a charge of dishonesty and corruption on the part of the men who furnished it."

Nothing like 100,000 pounds of beef was condemned in Porto Rico. The first report against refrigerated beef was made by an ignorant board of volunteer officers at Santiago, whose report was set aside completely by a board composed of General Lawton, General Wood and others.

"Refrigerated beef will keep good in the tropics; it has kept good in the tropics, in Manila, in Cuba, and in Porto Rico; the very beef sent to him in Porto Rico kept good, was good, and, as you have in evidence already before you, that which was fed to the troops was good and had kept good. That part of the cargo of the Manitoba which kept good up to its arrival in New York, as the reports show you, failed to continue good because the ammonia used in the pipes to keep a low temperature gave out. It is in evidence that there was adequate cold storage on the transport up to the time and long after this beef should have been fed to the troops. The prompt issue of this beef, after a delay of a couple of weeks, by Col. Smith, shines out in contrast with the failure to issue by the Volunteer Commissary, Major Black, that General Miles selected out of the whole Army to be his Chief Commissary."

"Right here the question arises, what motive did General Miles have in selecting an inexperienced Volunteer officer for such important duties as Chief Commissary? Why did General Miles pursue the very opposite course of other general officers, most of whom asked me to assign them experienced officers, and especially, if possible, officers of the Regular Subsistence Department? Did General Miles have the interest of the soldier at heart when he placed such a man upon his staff as Chief Commissary? This is a question that, in my judgment, this Commission should look into, and in this connection here and now I declare it my belief that if there is any man in the Army who should be investigated, whose conduct should be looked into throughout, it is General Miles. And inasmuch as General Miles has chosen to electrify the world by his statements before you on this beef matter, inasmuch as he has made positive assertions and denunciations, it is high time, I think, and proper that this Commission should examine into the truth and falsehood of the statements and examine into his conduct in this war as mine has been examined into, and I am profoundly glad of the examination; profoundly glad that the truth can be told; profoundly glad that I have been given the opportunity that no honest man, no honorable man, no truthful man can object to, never objects to; profoundly glad that each and every act of mine can be probed, examined and determined."

"General Miles says: 'If I was furnished for any expedition in this country or any other with such stuff [meaning this refrigerated beef] I would prohibit the men from taking it.' The law never intended he should have. The innocent, easily deceived public in their ignorance may believe such a statement, but I tell you and that public that it is not true, and herein lies the fundamental trouble. The laws of the land never gave, and never will give, thank God, the purse in addition to the sword to any General, and whenever Congress permits any General, be he whomsoever he may, to control the purse as well as to wield the sword, that day the mistake of this country will be made, and that day designing men, with military command and the purse of the United States at their disposal, may set themselves up and do those things that this country is and always has been afraid of."

CHEMICALLY TREATED BEEF.

Referring to Dr. Daly's report, Gen. Eagan said he did not believe that Dr. Daly ever made an expert examination of the beef, or, if he did, then he wilfully and deliberately falsified the facts.

Dr. Daly's report that "at Ponce much of the beef I examined arriving on the transport from the United States was also of the same character, being apparently preserved by injecting chemicals to aid defective cold storage." Gen. Eagan said:

"This is a falsehood; it is not true; it is a lie made of whole cloth. The beef he speaks of was not injected with chemicals nor treated in any way whatsoever with chemicals, nor did it need any aid because of deficient cold storage while they were at Ponce, and for some considerable time afterward. Neither did Dr. Daly inspect or see the beef on the Massachusetts at all. Dr. Daly is careful to say that it was 'apparently'; he does not assert that it was so; he does not dare make the assertion; but he wishes to impose on you and the country by the statement that it was apparently so. He nowhere tells us that he made a chemical analysis of the beef, nor that he took any measure whatsoever to determine that beef had been treated with chemicals."

"Gen. Miles flatly calls this refrigerated beef 'embalmed beef.' To make that still more emphatic he calls this beef 'so-called refrigerated beef,' and then flatly pronounces it 'embalmed beef.' This statement of Gen. Miles is an absolute, unqualified falsehood, made out of whole cloth, without a particle of truth in it, or any evidence whatsoever to sustain it."

"It is not only a falsehood, but it is a gross libel, a scandalous libel, an imputation and in effect a statement that each and every honorable man who has contracted with the Government of the United States has violated their contracts, defrauded the Subsistence Department and Government, and under cover of chemicals, fed the beef called for in their contracts of kind or quality, but beef that is 'embalmed.' In all the languages at once I desire to pronounce this statement of Gen. Miles an unmitigated falsehood of whole cloth, and being so he should be held to the strictest accountability."

"Gen. Miles was asked by your committee how tinned fresh beef became a part of the Army ration. His answer is: 'You had better ask the Secretary of War or the Commissary General. I think they can tell you. I know it was sent to the Army as food, and the pretence is that it was sent as an experiment.'"

"Gen. Miles, in saying that this food was sent to the Army as a 'pretence for experiment,' says that which implies corruption, which ninety-nine of every 100 people will understand to mean corruption, because it was a 'pretence for experiment,' he says, not even giving credit to me for furnishing it as an experiment, but that I furnished it under the 'pretence of an experiment.' This is a serious charge, should

not be made by any man lightly or without ample evidence to support it. Taking the statement in the sense that was probably intended, the sense that will be accepted by the country at large, the sense that already the press almost wholly of the United States has accepted it—indeed, some of that press because of it called for my dismissal from the Army and my court martial—I answer that it was not furnished under the pretence of experiment, not even as an experiment, and when Gen. Miles charges that it was furnished as a 'pretence of an experiment,' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body; he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously. If his statement is true that this was furnished under 'pretence of an experiment,' then I should be drummed out of the Army and incarcerated in State prison. If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libellers. His statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the Department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the Commissary General—myself. In denouncing Gen. Miles as a liar when he makes this statement itself, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine. I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth, without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred the clubs, barred from the society of decent people, and so ostracized that the street blockades would not condescend to speak to him, for he fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libelous, malicious falsehood, viz., that this beef or anything whatever was furnished by the Army under 'pretence of an experiment.'"

Gen. Eagan reviews the alleged interview with Gen. Miles in the New York "Journal," and his request for a disavowal or admission from Gen. Miles as to its correctness. He says: "He has denied the interview in terms, and having been given the opportunity, and having refused to distinctly deny it, he should be held to the strictest accountability for it, and if he made these statements then he lied again, and if he made the statement that 'pretence is the precise term to be used,' then he lied with as black a heart as the man who blew up the Maine, and he deserves to be treated as a traitor and known to America and Europe, where his statements have gone, as being the colossal, prodigious liar of the nineteenth century. The statements in that interview I here and now denounce as unmitigated falsehoods, vile and slanderous, so slanderous that it can only be called fifth, such fifth, too, as we are accustomed to see in the columns of the paper I name."

BRECKINRIDGE'S INSPECTIONS.

Gen. Eagan made a vigorous attack on the Inspector General's Department in connection with this investigation. He asked why were not these inspections made while the Armies were in the field? Where were the officers of this department? and said that the principal officers of this department "took other positions and let the inspections of the Army, which were never needed so much as during the war, go so far as they were concerned, for personal aggrandizement, as we know they took Volunteer rank with ready consent, and now at this late day we find this department suddenly endeavoring to get ex parte views of people in a manner not authorized by the Secretary of War—the proper authority—about things that are past."

Referring to Insp. Gen. Breckinridge's investigation, Gen. Eagan pointed out various reports of officers that have been published, and quoted a telegram he received on Jan. 1 from Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, Depot Q. M., at Havana, as follows:

"Guild, Inspector, 7th Corps, ordered by Breckinridge to inspect and report on all meat and request samples. I will, without further instructions, decline to recognize Breckinridge's authority. But will personally show all stores desired unofficially."

"Col. Smith is an old and experienced officer," said Gen. Eagan, and "not knowing there was anything like a game in progress, he stood upon the regulations and, from a strict military point of view, refused this improper course unless he had evidence that it was authorized, as it should have been, by the Secretary of War. For he readily saw that if this sort of ex parte examination is made, and ex parte reports solicited, no man's reputation is safe; every man's character may be put in jeopardy; designing people might ruin Christ even if he were here to-day. But as I believed this course not only improper and not contemplated by the regulations, believing further that it was a trap to produce just such a refusal as Col. Smith made, I replied to Col. Smith the same day, saying: 'You will not stand on regulations, but you will allow me to see every article of subsistence stores to be inspected by Guild, and if necessary, to be inspected twenty times a day. Inform Guild, Inspector, of this dispatch. Furnish copy of this dispatch to every Commissary in Cuba for their guidance and compliance in similar cases.'"

"I had no right," Gen. Eagan explained, "to send that dispatch, but took it upon myself to send out this authority, fearing a refusal would be interpreted by the world at large that the department was afraid of any and every kind of investigation. When I informed the Secretary of War the following day, and he understood and realized that the Inspector General, doubtless at the instigation of the senior Major General of the Army, was inaugurating a system of inspection not contemplated by the regulations, nor authorized by proper authority, he promptly informed me he would not have approved my course, although he thought perhaps I was right."

Insp. Gen. Breckinridge has recently addressed letters direct to officers of my department calling for reports to him about the various articles of food furnished during the past year to the Army. He does this without the authority of the Secretary of War. In effect, we have in these two officers of the Army—Gen. Miles and Gen. Breckinridge—who take upon themselves to investigate matters pertaining solely and exclusively to the Secretary of War; to call for ex parte reports, and to do this directly, not through the Adjutant General of the Army, but direct and without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or the Adjutant General of the Army."

"Your committee will readily see at once how far this thing has gone, and to what extremes these men go to establish and make a case. Gen. Breckinridge has also addressed, I am credibly informed, a similar letter direct to the Surgeon General. I and my department, who are concerned in this matter, are being tried, not with sworn evidence nor with opportunity to confront the witnesses, still less the opportunity to refute any statements made because they refer to things gone, to things consumed, things not in existence, and therefore even one is given a free and free license to comment as they please because of the inability to refute with any evidence whatsoever the statements that have been made by people who know that their statements cannot be controverted because the evidence in the case is out of existence."

Gen. Eagan said that it appeared from the seeking of these reports that the subordinates were inspecting their superior, trying to him by ex parte reports obtained at their own instance. He referred to the reports from officers and submitted by Gen. Miles as irrefragable statements, and said that few Army officers "would take advantage of the situation to make statements which they knew there was no power nor means upon earth to disprove, because the substance they speak of have passed out of existence and the proofs are gone."

CANNED BEEF.

Referring to a statement by Gen. Miles that canned beef was made a part of the Army ration during this war, to the extent of sending it to Porto Rico, Gen. Eagan asserts that it was not made a part of the Army ration in this war, because it had been made a part of the Army ration for many years past. It had been a part of the Army ration for many years—since Feb. 8, 1888, and would be found published in General Orders No. 8, of that year. Reverting to the question of funds, which was raised in Porto Rico by Gen. Miles, he said:

"It is a question to be considered what right Gen. Miles had to divert the customs funds to the purchase of beef when the Subsistence Department had, as I have shown, over \$400,000 available for such a purpose in the island. Having traversed Gen. Miles's statements, having shown him to you to be a liar, having demonstrated the animus that pervades this whole matter, I ask you now to go back to the state-

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ment he makes that in his judgment the food was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress on the part of the troops. I ask this committee to contrast that statement with the facts now in its possession, obtained from about 500 witnesses—officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers—to contrast that statement with the evidence given you by officers who were with Gen. Miles in Porto Rico. Contrast that statement with the official reports of all the doctors who have been in Porto Rico; take that statement in connection with statements made to you by Gen. Miles, characterized by me as false, and then you can attach such value to it as you, in your judgment, will deem right. The design to imply, to assert, to insinuate, that sickness was caused by the troops by reason of the character of the food, or any of it, furnished by the Subsistence Department in Porto Rico, is to make an assertion that is wholly untrue, devoid of any fact, devoid of truth, and can only be prompted by a base motive and under cover of the qualification "in my judgment." It is almost useless for me to state that I do not believe it was in his judgment that sickness and distress was occasioned the troops.

"If I have used harsh language before this Commission in dealing with the subject I ask the Commission to bear in mind that the grouping together of the statements made by Gen. Miles means that I have furnished or allowed to be furnished to the Army embalmed beef which has diseased soldiers, and that a great deal of sickness arose from its use; that I have furnished meats to the Army under the pretence of experiment, meats that made the soldiers sick, and this under the pretence of experiment; this because of corruption. Also, that these statements of Gen. Miles were held back by him, not furnished to the Government for its appropriate action and use, but sprung upon you and the country at a time when the country, from the falsehoods that had been told in regard to the starvation and supplies for the Army, was in a state of excitement and ready to believe most anything. The subject I have treated here is a very serious subject, and you catch the pitch without being deceived; you catch the base, malicious, libelous falsehoods, misrepresentations, without calling a spade a spade, and telling the whole truth and characterizing things as they are. The damage that has been done by these statements is believed to be very great, but I indulge the hope and the belief that my statement, when published to the country, when read by the representatives of foreign countries, will offset the statements made by Gen. Miles, and will, in some measure, at least, do justice to others that have been wronged, maligned and libeled. For myself, I content myself with expressing my profound belief that either Gen. Miles or I should be put out of the service; either he is right or I am right, either he dishonors his uniform with his false statements and libels, or I dishonor mine in feeding soldiers with poisonous beef, causing their sickness and doing so under 'pretence of experiment.'"

ARMY.—(Continued from page 463.)

1st Lieut. Edward R. Chrisman, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 9.)
1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 9.)
1st Lieut. William K. Jones, 9th Inf., will report to Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art., for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 10.)
1st Lieut. Harry Lee, 6th Inf., will report to Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art., Chief Mustering Officer for Texas, for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

2d Lieut. Henry M. Dickman, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and relieve the Quartermaster of his duties at that post. (D. L., Jan. 4.)
2d Lieut. J. B. Allison, 7th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and relieve the Quartermaster at that post. (D. L., Jan. 5.)
2d Lieut. B. J. Gillman, 7th Inf., will proceed in advance of his company to Fort Crook, Neb., to relieve the Q. M. at that post. (D. L., Jan. 5.)
2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and will proceed at once to join his company. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 8th U. S. Inf., now on leave, will join his company. (W. D., Jan. 8.)
The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended 14 days. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 8th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
1st Lieut. W. S. Inf., who, while on patrol shot and killed an escaping Cuban negro who had been arrested for having in his possession a Krag-Jorgensen bayonet, has been discharged by the military authorities and commended by Maj. Gen. Ludlow "for courage and good judgment in endeavoring to stop a lawbreaker before shooting to kill, and for coolness in shooting when that became necessary."

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Morris C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 6.)
2d Lieut. H. F. Dalton, 9th Inf., will return to Madison Barracks. (Fort Ontario, Jan. 3.)
Leave for five days is granted Col. W. H. Powell, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 9.)
Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., is appointed Summary Court. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 10.)
1st Sergt. Jas. McInerney is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 8.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at San Juan, P. R., relieving Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., who is ordered to join his regiment. (D. P. R., Dec. 20.)
S. O. 111, 11th Inf., dated Oct. 2, 1898, assigning 2d Lieut. F. Maginnis, 11th Inf., to the command of Co. D, 11th Inf., is confirmed. (D. P. R., Dec. 19.)
Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the Military Commission appointed at Mayaguez, P. R., and Capt. Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. R., Dec. 23.)
Leave 2d Lieut. John W. French, 11th Inf., extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., will proceed to the U. S., for duty with the 12th Inf. (D. P. R., Dec. 20.)
Par. 78, S. O. 307, W. D., Dec. 30, 1898, relieving 1st Lieut. Willis Ulline, 12th U. S. Inf., from mustering duty, is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Corps. R. C. Vrooman, F. C. C. Lutz, L. and F. L. Lake, H. 13th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeant.
Sergt. E. M. Welsh, 13th Inf., and guard will conduct prisoners at Summerville, S. C. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 9.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. Henry P. McCain, 14th U. S. Inf., is detailed to relieve 1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 6.)
1st Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, 14th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 6.)
The following transfer in the 14th U. S. Inf. is made, to take effect this date: Capt. Leon A. Matile, from Co. K to G. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Capt. George K. McGunnegle, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th U. S. Inf., is further extended 10 days. (W. D., Jan. 6.)
1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate, Dept. of Havana. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Edgar Hidenour, 16th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
Leave granted Capt. William McFarland, 16th Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

Capt. Edgar W. Howe, 17th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Athens, Ga., for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 5.)
Capt. William P. Rogers, 17th U. S. Inf., will accompany the 17th U. S. Inf. to the Philippine Islands, and after his arrival there report to the G. O., 20th U. S. Inf., for duty as acting field officer of that regiment. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
Capt. James M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., is transferred to the 7th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 11.)
2d Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 2d U. S. Inf., is transferred to the 17th U. S. Inf., and will repair to New York City, N. Y., and join the regiment, for the purpose of accompanying it to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The leave granted Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th U. S. Inf., is extended 16 days on account of sickness. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
Capt. William P. Evans, 19th Inf., will take first available transport to the United States, thence to his station, Cardenas, Cuba. (D. P. R., Dec. 19.)
The orders of the G. O., 19th U. S. Inf., placing 2d Lieut. Watts G. Valentine, 19th U. S. Inf., in command of Co. I, of that regiment, from Sept. 20 to Nov. 27, 1898, both dates inclusive, are confirmed. (D. P. R., Dec. 23.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.

Advices from Fort Leavenworth, from which post the 20th Inf. was ordered to depart on Jan. 11 for Manila, via San Francisco, state that the regiment will embark on two steamers instead of on the Scandia only, as first intended. It was found that the regiment could not be quartered comfortably on one vessel so application was made by the regimental commander to the War Department, with the result that the Morgan City was assigned as an additional transport. The assignment of the three battalions to the three different routes is given as follows. The officers and ladies who will accompany the regiment are also included: 1st Battalion, Missouri Pacific—Col. McCaskey, Dr. Van Tui, Lieut. Lewis, Lieut. Chapman, Capt. Foster, Lieut. Webster, Lieut. Richardson, Maj. Irons (Captain of 20th), Lieut. C. C. Smith, Lieut. Howland, Lieut. Knox, Lieut. Krug, Lieut. Taylor; Mrs. McCaskey, Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Krug, Mrs. Richardson; 2d Battalion, Rock Island—Maj. Miller, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Dr. McCullum, Capt. Reynolds, Lieut. Mearns, Lieut. De Witt, Capt. Greene, Lieut. Worrlow, Lieut. Exton, Capt. Morrison, Lieut. Cavanaugh, Lieut. M. F. Smith, Capt. Alvord (Major of Volunteers); Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Kirkpatrick; 3d Battalion, Burlington—Maj. Rogers, Capt. Houston, Dr. Johnson, Lieut. Moody, Lieut. Cralle, Capt. Dent, Lieut. Darrah, Lieut. Grimes, Capt. Rogers, Lieut. Bonycastle, Lieut. Humphrey, Capt. Patton (14th Inf.); Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Humphrey. The following named men compose the Hospital Corps: Hosp. Stwd. Frank, Acting Hosp. Stwd. Altmann, Derwetcher and Robbins, Pvt. Ernest Brown, Harry Brown, Chambers, Ferguson, Gregory, Behmeyer, Kerr, Lynch, Nelson, Price, Zercher and Saunders. The leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf., is extended 12 days. (D. M., Jan. 3.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. G. M. Mary Cralle, 20th Inf., is extended five days. (D. M., Dec. 30.)
Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, with the understanding that he will join his regiment at San Francisco, Cal. (D. M., Dec. 28.)

Referring to the conduct of the men of the 20th Inf. at Santiago de Cuba, the regimental commander says: "The non-commissioned staff and other enlisted men sustained the reputation of the Army for fortitude, intelligent performance of duty and ability to endure under privations. They were cool under fire or in the charge, were under perfect discipline at all times, and showed remarkable ingenuity in the construction of intrenchments, the lines of which were mainly built with bayonets, meat ration cans or tin cups. The lines for these intrenchments were selected by the company officers, and without the assistance of engineer officers, and are models of construction."

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Capt. Charles A. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., is detailed for duty as Collector of Customs at the sub-post of Nuevitas, Cuba, vice Capt. George A. Cornish, 15th U. S. Inf., relieved. (W. D., Jan. 5.)
Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 3.)
Capt. C. A. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., is assigned to command the 3d Battalion. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 6.)
The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Martin, 21st U. S. Inf., is further extended 20 days. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. G. C. Martin, 21st Inf. During his absence 2d Lieut. M. M. Weeks is detailed Commissary Mess Officer and Post Treasurer. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 9.)
Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. ROBERT.

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, 22d U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
The resignation of 2d Lieut. Robert R. Nevin, 22d U. S. Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 10, 1899. (W. D., Jan. 7.)
The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John J. Crittenden, 22d U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 25th Inf., will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and take station. (D. Colo., Dec. 31.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Hugh K. McGrath, Detachment of Ordnance, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; 1st Sergt. Thomas Joyce, Co. K, 6th U. S. Inf., Fort San Houston, Texas; Sergt. Jack Jones, band, 24th U. S. Inf.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Sergt. Henry Williams, Co. C, 25th U. S. Inf., San Carlos, Ariz.; Pvt. John H. Johnson, band, 25th U. S. Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.; Pvt. John McHugh, Co. C, 5th U. S. Inf., Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

A Military Commission is appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R., on Jan. 2, 1899, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail: Capt. John G. Leefe, Alexander McGuard, Francis H. French, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf.; J. A. (D. P. R., Dec. 24.)
A Military Commission is appointed to meet at Arecibo, P. R., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1898. Detail: Col. L. D. Tyson, Capt. C. R. Evans and B. W. Hooper, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. H. Vandeverter, Q. M., 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., J. A. (D. P. R., Jan. 21.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 4, 1899. Detail: Capt. Charles L. Hodges, 1st Lieut. William J. Pardee, 2d Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf.; Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf.; Reynolds J. Burt, John E. Hunt, John N. Straat, Jr., 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Michael D. Cronin, Adjut., 25th Inf.; J. A. (D. Colo., Dec. 31.)
At Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 12. Detail: Capt. Willis W. Bailey, Francis E. Eltonhead, Charles H. Bonesteel, Harry L. Bailey, Charles M. Trullitt, John S. Parke, Jr., 1st Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, Lutz Wahl, Wm. H. Mullan, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. David G. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 6, D. E., Jan. 9.)
At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 12. Detail: Capt. George A. Dodd, Francis H. Ardie, Henry L. Ripley, Franklin O. Johnson, 1st Lieut. Erwin L. Phillips, 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, William D. Chittly, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 3d Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 6, D. E., Jan. 9.)
A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Jan. 10. Detail: Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf.; Edward Anderson, A. G. U. S. V. 1st Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Cav.; Granger Adams, 7th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Malvern Hill Barum, 10th U. S. Cav.; Julius A. Penn, 2d U. S. Inf.; Jay J.

Morrow, C. E.; Joseph T. Crabbs, 9th U. S. Cav.; Harry Burgess, C. E.; 2d Lieut. George Blakely, 2d U. S. Art.; Frank W. Coe, 1st U. S. Art.; Julian R. Lindsey, 9th U. S. Cav.; William M. Cruikshank, 1st U. S. Art.; Samuel V. McClure, 7th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wilmet E. Ellis, 4th U. S. Art.; J. A. (W. D., Jan. 7.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 27, 1898. Detail: Capt. Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf.; Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Edwin W. Harburt, C. of S. U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, Adjut., 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. F. Maginnis, 11th Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. P. R., Dec. 19.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., on Jan. 17, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, Capt. John A. Baldwin, Capt. Thomas S. McCabe, Capt. Robert H. Anderson, 1st Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, 1st Lieut. Louis R. Lawton, 2d Lieut. Ira C. Welborn, 2d Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 2d Lieut. Easton R. Gibson, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 9th Inf.; J. A.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Co. A, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will proceed on Jan. 9 to Walker, Minn. (D. L., Jan. 7.)
The 4th Inf. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Co. B, G. I and M, of the 17th Inf., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, are relieved from duty in this Department, and will proceed to New York City in time to take the transport sailing from that place to the Philippine Islands on the 15th Inst. (D. L., Jan. 7.)

Co. G, 7th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, so as to arrive at that post on Jan. 13. Co. K, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., so as to arrive at that post Jan. 12. (D. L., Jan. 7.)
Co. A, B, F, K and J, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., now at Songo, and Co. B, of the same regiment, now at Cristo, will proceed by rail on Dec. 29 to Santiago and thence by sea to Gibara, and report to Col. Hood, commanding District of Holguin, for station in that district. The wagons belonging to this command will accompany it. (D. S., Dec. 27.)

Co. H, I, L and M, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., now stationed at San Luis, Cuba, will proceed by rail from that point to Songo, Cuba, to take station at that place, relieving companies of the 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. now stationed there. Co. K, of the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., now at San Luis, Cuba, will proceed by rail to Cristo, Cuba, to take station at that point, relieving the company of the 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. now stationed there. (D. S., Dec. 27.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Capt. S. W. Parish, 4th Tex.; Capt. Ernest Neill, 2d Arkansas; Capt. F. L. Boynton, 1st Ter. Vol. Inf.; Capt. Chas. F. Brown, 160th Indiana; 2d Lieut. Jesse W. Telfr, 202d New York; Maj. William H. Daly, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Frederic J. Ingate, 3d Alabama; 2d Lieut. Walter T. Fish, 3d Connecticut; Capt. Lewis C. Baird, 161st Indiana; Capt. Herbert L. Partridge, 8th California; Maj. Donald Maclean, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. F. G. Tyree, 4th Kentucky; 1st Lieut. John M. Wiley, 10th Pennsylvania; Maj. W. H. Banks, 1st West Virginia; Capt. William S. Barnes, 8th California; Maj. Edward S. Fowler, Adjt. Paymr., U. S. V.; Chaplain H. H. Carson, 2d Louisiana; 1st Lieut. Gates A. Johnson, Jr., 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Chaplain Samuel W. Small, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 2d Lieut. James E. Ford, 4th Wisconsin.

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers is appointed to investigate certain matters relating to the Administration in the Dept. of Santiago. For this purpose the Board will proceed to-day, by sea, from Santiago, Cuba, to Guantanamo, Cuba, to detail: Col. H. H. Sargent, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Alfred Palmer, A. Q. M. U. S. A.; Capt. H. G. Mendoza, A. A. G., U. S. V. (D. S., Dec. 27.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Surgeon Dec. 29, 1898, for the purpose of examining into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of such officer or officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., U. S. A., Chief Surgeon these headquarters; Maj. S. Q. Robinson, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. William Stepanson, Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. Seton Norman, Surg., U. S. V. (now stationed at Guantanamo); 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed Recorder for the Board. (D. S., Dec. 27.)

TRANSFERRED.

2d Lieut. William C. Geiger and Donald McNulta, 24th U. S. Inf., are transferred to the 14th U. S. Inf. They will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the G. O., 20th U. S. Inf., for duty with that regiment en route to the Philippine Islands, and will there join the regiment to which they are transferred. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

On mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. Augustus C. Letyard, from the 2d U. S. Inf., to the 12th U. S. Inf.; Co. M, 2d Lieut. James E. Bell, from the 12th U. S. Inf., to the 2d U. S. Inf. The regimental commander will assign Lieut. Bell to a company. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Jan. 10, 1899: To be Brigadier Generals.

Col. John B. Castellan, 1st Kentucky Vol. Inf.
Col. Thomas H. Barber, 1st New York Vol. Inf.
To be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major.
Capt. Charles G. Treat, A. A. G., U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Art.)

Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
Capt. Stuart S. Janney, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf., to be Major, vice Powell, resigned.

Eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
1st Sergt. Frank R. Steward, Co. A, 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Gordon, resigned.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
William Douglas Pritchard, North Carolina, to be 2d Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

Fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
2d Lieut. Thomas M. Clinton, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Patton, resigned.
John N. Wright, of South Dakota, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Clinton, promoted.

Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
1st Lieut. Mack E. Laird, to be Captain, vice Cobb, resigned.
1st Lieut. John A. Sibley, to be Captain, vice Frost, resigned.

2d Lieut. Alpheus W. McCall, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Laird, promoted.
2d Lieut. Iverson B. Clarke, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Sibley, promoted.
Sergt. Harry A. Gardon, Co. A, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice McCall, promoted.
Sergt. Joseph L. Sauls, Co. C, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Clarke, promoted.

Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
Ernest H. Tracy, of Nebraska, to be Captain, vice Janney, promoted.

Ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.
1st Lieut. George L. Febiger, Q. M., to be Captain, vice Deton, resigned.
James Thompson Ord, of —, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Febiger, promoted.

A correspondent informs us that the stations of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, are as follows: Headquarters Band and D troop, at Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, at Camuy, Porto Rico; B, at Utuado, Porto Rico; E, at San German, Porto Rico; G, at Ponce, Porto Rico; K, at Ciales, Porto Rico; L, at Las Marias, Porto Rico; C, F, H, I, M, at Huntsville, Ala., with no orders to go anywhere else.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. William H. Mabry, 1st Texas Vol. Inf., who died at Havana Jan. 4 from pneumonia and meningitis, was a fine officer and highly esteemed by his superiors. His body will be taken to Texas, where every honor will be paid. Col. Mabry has been Adjutant General of the State of Texas with rank of Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Joshua Stroud Fletcher, U. S. A., retired, who died in Philadelphia, Jan. 3, was appointed 1st Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Inf., May 14, 1861, and rendered excellent service during the Civil War, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry. When the war closed he was a Captain, was promoted Major in 1880, Lieutenant Colonel in 1885 and was retired at his own request June 19, 1861.

Mrs. Emma Stevens Wigg, relict of Maj. William Hazard Wigg, of the Confederate Army, who died at the residence of her son, Mr. Samuel Patterson Wigg, Portsmouth, Va., was a daughter of Commo. Thomas Holdup and Maria La Sage Stevens, a sister of the late Rear Adm. Thomas Holdup Stevens, and aunt of Lieut. Comdr. Stevens, now stationed at Manila, under Adm. Dewey's command. Her father, Commo. Thomas Holdup Stevens, was with Commo. Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, and was commended for his gallantry and dash on that occasion. The distinguished services of her brother are well known. Thus it is seen that the deceased was descended and nearly related to an old and distinguished naval family. She was an accomplished lady, possessing many estimable and beautiful qualities of heart and head, a devoted wife, mother and sister, and her death is felt as a great and irreparable loss to a large circle of friends. Mr. Samuel Patterson Wigg and three daughters—Mrs. Edward W. Martin, Mrs. Norman Cassell and Miss Meta Wigg—survive her.

Lieut. Nathan H. Barnes, U. S. N., retired, who died Jan. 1, at Hartford, Conn., had been in the service since 1864, and a faithful and efficient officer. He was retired in 1891, for incapacity incident to service.

Capt. Harlan E. McVay, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who died Jan. 4, at Manila of typhoid fever, was an Ohioan, appointed to the Army in 1889. He obtained his Captaincy in 1894. Those who knew him speak of him as a highly efficient medical officer.

Col. George P. Webster, who, though born in Watertown, Conn., in 1828, served several terms in the Kentucky Legislature, and at the outbreak of the Civil War cast the vote that broke a tie and kept that State in the Union, died in New York, Jan. 11. He entered the Army in 1862 and served as Assistant Quartermaster on Gen. Lew Wallace's staff. He was mustered out with rank of Brevet Colonel.

A large number of the clergymen of New York City have united in a petition to Congress "to pass the Ellis bill, H. R. 7937, to abolish liquor selling in 'canteens,' and immigrant buildings; and enact such legislation as shall prevent the importation and traffic in alcoholic liquors into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines."

John R. Spears, in his story of "Our Navy in the War with Spain," tells this story of the naval attack on San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 12, 1898: "As the armored ships turned out to sea in the first round, the Detroit headed over to the west parallel with the shore. She was within easy range of Mauser bullets, as well as of the old smooth-bores ashore, and the smooth-bores were effective against an unarmored ship like her. The Spaniards, thinking the others were fleeing, became furious in their efforts to sink her. The spectacle was enough to turn the heart sick, but her crew—well, Capt. James H. Dayton, stood on the end of the bridge as she turned under that fire, and with his revolver shot at a floating sardine can that a servant had thrown over the rail. He hit it five times, too, before it sank. And he was in coolness a fair sample of his crew."

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MARRIED.

HYDE—BUEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1899, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Buel, 1037 Fifth avenue, New York, Violet MacDougall Buel, daughter of the late Col. David Hillhouse Buel, U. S. A., and granddaughter of Gen. Charles MacDougall, U. S. A., to George Merriam Hyde. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Hillhouse Buel, S. J., the brother of the bride.

LEWIS—WALKER.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 7, 1899, Edwin A. Stevens Lewis to Alice Stuart, daughter of Gen. Henry Harrison Walker, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Inf., and Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.

NEWELL—JENKS.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jenks, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25, 1898, Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d U. S. Inf., and Miss Maxwell B. Jenks.

DIED.

ABBEY.—At Shanghai, China, on Jan. 6, 1899, aged 28 years and 3 months, Lars G., second son of Capt. C. A. Abbey, U. S. R. C. S., and Pamela C. Abbey.

BARNES.—At Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1899, Lieut. Nathan H. Barnes, U. S. N., retired.

BRERETON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Jan. 3, 1899, Mrs. Annie Brereton, mother of Maj. J. J. Brereton, U. S. A., and Lieut. P. H. Brereton, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

HALL.—On Jan. 10, at Grand Hotel, New York City, Terese Preble, only daughter of Col. William Preble Hall, U. S. A., and Terese Blackburn Hall. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 12, at 3 p. m., from 1730 K street. Interment at Arlington. Col. Hall (Adj. Gen. to Porto Rico) is now at Grand Hotel, New York City, too ill to accompany the remains, which were brought to Washington by Mrs. Hall and Mr. T. F. Lane and taken to Mrs. Hall's sister, Mrs. Lane, at 1730 K street.

HEMPHILL.—At his mother's home, Stockton, Cal., Jan. 4, 1899, William Edward Hemphill, aged 24, son of Capt. Wm. Hemphill, formerly 4th Cav., and grandson of Maj. Henry Sweeney, retired.

JORDAN.—At Ellsworth, Me., Jan. 8, 1899, L. D. Jordan, aged 88, father of L. C. Jordan, Sacramento, Cal., and Lieut. J. N. Jordan, U. S. N.

LEE.—At Keyport, N. J., Jan. 5, 1899, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Lee, widow of Talbot Lee, and mother of Col. Benjamin A. Lee, 3d New Jersey Vol. Inf.

MASON.—At Plymouth, Conn., Jan. 12, 1899, Sarah C. Mason, wife of Chief Engr. Henry Mason, U. S. N.

McVAY.—At Manila, Jan. 4, 1899, of typhoid fever, Capt. Harlan E. McVay, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

WEBSTER.—At New York City, Jan. 11, 1899, Col. George Parmelee Webster, an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Vol., during the Civil War, 1861-65.

WOOD.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1899, George Ingersoll Wood, aged 84 years, beloved father of Mrs. W. Ir-

ing Vinal and Olnel Ellsworth Wood, Captain 5th Art. and Lieutenant Colonel Volunteers.

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The cable companies whose lines were cut by our vessels have presented claims for damages. The subject is delicate and new, though the companies believe they have a precedent for their demands in the attitude assumed by the United States in the claim of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, whose cables were cut off the coast of Chile during the Balmaceda war. The Chilean Claims Commission allowed the cable company about one-fourth of its claim.

The President has pardoned twelve Leech Lake Indians who were convicted of resisting the United States Marshal while making an arrest. The pardon was recommended by the Attorney General, who said: "The law has now been vindicated, and the power of the Government established by the stern and severe lesson administered. In my judgment no further punishment is necessary to enforce the respect of the Indians for the authority of the Federal court, and I believe that Executive clemency shown at this time will be beneficial."

Gen. Marcus P. Miller (Col., 3d Art.), U. S. A., who is in command of the expedition to Hilo, has been in the Army since 1858, when he graduated from West Point, having been appointed from Massachusetts. He is sixty-three years old, and will be retired on March 27 next, his sixty-fourth birthday. He was brevetted Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallantry and meritorious services at the battles of Malvern Hill, Dinwiddie Court House, and the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Richmond, and for special gallantry in the Indian campaigns of 1873 and 1877.

It is said that when Lord Wolsey received his seventy-two hours' notice for the relief of Khartoum he craved a special camel saddle. Naturally anxious, at the end of two days he made inquiries as to when the saddle would be ready, and was informed that his requisition had not then passed the Inspector General of Stores. He thereupon employed a saddler on his own account, who, by all-night work, succeeded in turning out a saddle to the particular pattern within the time. His Lordship paid the bill, and started on the expedition. This was far more expeditious than the Government department, however, for their saddle turned up in six years' time, together with a pile of correspondence which had arisen during its progress.



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German interest in sea power is shown by the proposed established by the Deutsche Flotten Verein, or German Navy League, of an elaborate illustrated monthly, the "Ueberall," devoted to the discussion of sea power, description of ships, ports, and harbors, naval progress, maneuvers, sport, and everything of the kind that concerns the navy. It will be edited by Comdr. Hermann Gercke, and be published by Mittler, the official bookseller, and will be inspired by the idea that the sea unites peoples instead of dividing them, and by the Emperor's declaration, "our future is on the water." The league is also about to issue a popular Christmas issue, descriptive of the Emperor's pilgrimage to Palestine, and containing an illustrated account of the development of the Navy since the accession of the present sovereign.

Mr. Laird-Clowes goes so far as to recommend an 8-inch quick-firer as the largest gun for warships. The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" also takes a leaf from our volume of experience when it condemns English

and French battleships for the comparatively great extent of their non-armored superstructures, "which, in the American Navy at least, are beginning to disappear, as might indeed have been expected from the characteristic smartness of the Americans as a nation." "There can be no doubt," it says, "that they constitute a grave danger and disadvantage in action, and that it would be well, following the example of the United States, to get rid of them at any sacrifice of convenience, the necessities of war being evidently paramount to all other considerations. We have already designed 8-inch rapid-fire guns for our Navy, and we hope for the time when our battleships will be armed with 8-inch rapid-fire guns in the turrets and 8-inch rapid-fire guns in the broadside.

The English are revising their opinions as to some of our vessels of war. They have not found our New York and Brooklyn suffering from top-heaviness because of the number and weight of their guns on their upper decks,

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though they do find the weight of their broadsides far ahead of English experience. "To be quite frank," says the "United Service Gazette," "we are bound to admit that our American cousins have upset old calculations, and shown us the way in this as in some other reforms we could mention. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then we are sincerely flattering the designers of our brothers-in-blood; for the gun power of our battle-

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The government of India has accorded sanction to the formation of a machine gun section in the Behar Light Horse as a separate unit of the corps, which now consists of six troops. Officers participating in the successful operation in India are to be allowed to wear the silver medal granted by the Khedive.

After Oct. 1, 1899, twenty-three army corps will constitute the permanent strength of the German Army in time of peace. The increase is to be gradual so that at the close of the financial year 1902 there may be: Infantry, 625 battalions; cavalry, 482 squadrons; field artillery, 574 batteries; foot artillery, 38 battalions; pioneers, 26 battalions; traffic troops, 11 battalions; train, 23 battalions. This involves an increase in the peace establishment of 11,424 men and 2,850 horses.

Enlisted men serving with troops in the Department of Santiago, who commit serious military offences, are not allowed to escape punishment, but suffer severe sentences. Recent orders detail the sentences of several privates in Volunteer regiments to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and imprisonment for indulging too freely in the "instincts of liberty."

About 2,000 Cubans in Havana have Government employment already. About 1,300 are working on the new branch of the railroad from the government dock to Quemados Camp. 500 Cubans are handling Quartermasters' stores at the wharves and elsewhere, 200 are cleaning the streets, and 200 more are cleaning the public buildings. Gen. Ludlow proposes to use 300 more as a rural mounted police.

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